The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country £3 10s. 10 ℔ ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXII | WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1847. | No. 3108 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch, for each insertion.

IRON STEAMERS TO THE HUNTER

ALTERATION IN DAYS OF SAILING WHILE THE "ROSE" IS LAID UP TO RECEIVE NEW BOILERS.

FROM and after Monday, the 3rd May, the following will be the days on which the Company will despatch their Hunter River Steamers, viz., on

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

FROM MORPETH, AT 8 O'CLOCK, MORNING.
FROM SYDNEY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, EVENING.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 6975

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE *PHŒNIX*, steam ship, will leave for the above district This Evening, Wednesday, the 5th instant, at eight p.m.

Kellick's Wharf. 7103

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON,

CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE Iron Steam-Ship *SHAMROCK*, G. Gilmore, Commander, will be despatched for the above ports THIS DAY, the 5th May, at 5 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf. 6791

STEAM TO BOYD TOWN AND MELBOURNE.

THE STEAM-SHIP *CORNUBIA*, Captain Taggart, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 15th May, at 5 P.M.

Cabin fare to Melbourne.. £6 0 0
Steerage 3 0 0

Apply to T. W. CAMPBELL, Circular Wharf.

The *Cornubia* will be placed regularly on the Port Phillip and Launceston trade 7189

FOR HOBART TOWN,

(TO SAIL ON THURSDAY NEXT.)

THE well-known packet Brig *LOUISA*, 182 tons register, W. N. Millton, commander.

Parties having goods intended for shipment by this vessel will please send them down This Day; she will receive cargo until three o'clock to-morrow, and sail as above.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Hobart Town Packet Wharf, (late Queen's Wharf;) or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

☞ A Second Mate wanted for this vessel. Apply to Captain Millton, on board.

May 5. 7238

FOR LAUNCESTON.

THE SCHOONER *JOHN*, Walker, master, will sail to-morrow evening. For freight or passage apply on board, Circular Wharf, Sydney, May 5. 7241

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE NOTED CLIPPER *PHANTOM*, H. T. Fox, master, having much of her cargo engaged, will sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
6035 Packet Office, 468, George-street.

FOR BALLI AND HONGKONG.

THE fine fast-sailing Barque *PANDORA*, A 1, Charles Cobb, Commander. For passage only, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to J. B. METCALFE.

April 29. 6899

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing first class British built barque *HONDURAS*, 400 tons, H. C. Cayzer, commander; having most of her cargo engaged, and the whole of her dead weight on board, will meet with quick despatch.

Has a few cabins disengaged.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
Or, to
6280 FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class fast sailing ship *FIFESHIRE*, 473 tons register, William Punchard, Commander. This vessel has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Punchard, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
Or to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
Sydney, April 19. 6281

FOR LONDON, VIA SWANSEA.

THE fast sailing barque *HARPOONER*, 405 tons register J. S. Pappe, commander, will meet with quick despatch For freight or passage apply to the COMMANDER, on board; to

BOYD AND CO.;
OR TO
7097 W. BRASNELL.

FOR LONDON,

To Sail on the 8th May,

THE first-class Ship *EMMA EUGENIA*. Has room disengaged for 150 bales wool.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Towns's Wharf, to Captain Beech; to FREDERICK EBSWORTH, George-street; or, to

JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill.
6884

FOR LONDON,

THE first-class Ship *ELIZABETH & HENRY*, 524 tons register, W. J. S. Clark, commander. Has room disengaged for 160 bales wool, and will sail about the 10th May. The cabin accommodations are very superior.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Moore's Wharf; to Captain Clark; or, to

JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill.
April 29. 6883

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE FINE BARQUE *GARLAND GROVE*, 483 tons as per register, Captain John Robson, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. Has excellent accommodations for passengers For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL;
or, to
THACKER AND CO.,
6154 Fort-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

TO SAIL ON 22ND MAY,

THE fine first-class ship *EUPHRATES*, 700 tons, has very large accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to Captain Munro, on board; or to CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, April 30. 7023

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE fast sailing BARQUE *UNION*, 327 tons register, Mark Todd, Commander, will be ready for sea on discharging her inward cargo. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
April 30. 7014

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE CLIPPER BARQUE *WATER WITCH*, 254 tons, Captain James Douglas. Apply to

R. T. FORD,
7218 8, Bridge-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE FINE BARQUE *ELIZA*, A1, 244 tons, John Valrent, Commander. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to

J. B. METCALFE.
May 5. 7232

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THIS Office, established by the late Hutchinson Bell, Esq. in 1846, in consequence of the Companies then established having suspended their operations, is continued to be conducted by the undersigned, who procures and delivers policies on ships and merchandise *by the same Underwriters and on the same principles as heretofore*—namely, by means of the subscriptions of individual underwriters of undeniable responsibility, according to the practice followed at LLOYD'S.

Policies underwritten to all parts of the world, and completed immediately upon acceptation.

Insurance also effected on approved coasters.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
6879 489, George-street.

MARINE ASSURANCES.

THE undersigned, at the suggestion of several merchants, begs to notify that he is prepared to receive orders for the Insurance of Ships and Merchandise, and deliver policies to be underwritten by parties of undeniable responsibility.

JOHN B. METCALFE,
Ship and Insurance Broker,
6617 Macquarie-place.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LYONS'S-BUILDINGS, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Sydney Board of Management:—

JOHN THACKER, Esq.
THE HON. C. D. RIDDELL.
ADOLPHUS WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq.
WILLIAM WALKER, Esq.

BANKERS.—THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
SURVEYOR AND SECRETARY—G. K. MANN, Esq.
SOLICITOR—GEORGE COOPER TURNER, Esq.

PREMIUMS.	Per cent. per annum. s.	d.
1.—On buildings detached, the external walls of which are built wholly of brick or stone, and covered with slate, tile, metal, or other incombustible materials, and separated from other buildings by a space not under 20 feet	7	6
Buildings similar in every respect but shingled	10	0
2.—On buildings constructed as above, connected with other buildings similarly constructed, but divided from them by perfect party walls passing through and rising above the roof	10	0
Buildings similar in every other respect but shingled	13	4
3.—Buildings constructed as above, connected with other buildings of inferior construction, but divided from them by perfect party walls passing through and rising above the roof	15	0
Buildings similar in every respect but shingled	25	0
4.—On wooden buildings, both as to walls and roofs	40	0

TABLE OF SHORT RATES.

For six months, three-fourths of the annual amount.

For three months, one-half of the annual amount.

All hazardous, double hazardous, and special risks subject to particular arrangement.

Goods and merchandise not in themselves hazardous, &c., assured at the rate applicable to the building in which they are deposited.

No extra charge for survey

Assurances can be effected at the Company's Office from 10 to 3 o'clock daily.

GOTHER K. MANN,
7962 Secretary

TO GAS ENGINEERS.

Australian Gas-Light Company's Office, Sydney, 18th March, 1847.

THE situation of Engineer to this Company having become vacant, applications for the same, accompanied by testimonials as to character and competency, will be received at this office until noon of Wednesday, the 5th day of May next.

Candidates are requested to be in attendance at the office on that day, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Applications to state the names of two respectable householders as sureties for £500, joint and several.

By order of the Board.
R. MANSFIELD,
4488 Secretary.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' MEETING

A GENERAL full Meeting of the Licensed Victuallers is particularly requested to be held at the Royal Hotel This Day, Wednesday, the 5th instant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislative Council for the carrying through the Bill so long before their Honorable House, and to receive the Report of the Committee.

J. E. ELLIOTT,
7150 Hon. Sec.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BALL.

LADIES and Gentlemen who have received invitations to the Ball at Government House, in celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, are informed that in consequence of a severe accident that has happened to a member of the Governor's family, the Ball is postponed to Friday, the 18th of June.

C. C. MASTER,
A. D. C.
Government House, Sydney, May 4. 7152

A BARGAIN.

A BROADWOOD'S Semi-Grand Piano, six octaves, rosewood, for £40—Cost 80 guineas.

J. T. GROCOTT,
486, George street,
Opposite the Barrack-Gate.

This instrument is the property of a family who are leaving Sydney, and must be sold. 7226

REDFERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

UNTIL the completion of the above Church, now in the course of erection, Divine Service will be performed every Sunday, at THE PANTECHNICON, Parramatta Road.

On Sunday next, THREE SERMONS will be preached:—That in the morning by the Rev. Dr. Ross; afternoon, by the Rev. William Howe; and that in the evening, by the Rev. Joseph Beazley.

The services will commence at eleven, half past three, and seven o'clock. 7231

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERTSON, Solicitor, begs to intimate to his friends that his Offices are at No. 208, Elizabeth-street North, (three doors from Wentworth-place,) where he will be happy to conduct any legal matter intrusted to his management.

208, Elizabeth street North, May 1. 7013

DAGUERREOTYPE,

321, CASTLEREAGH-STREET NORTH.

MR. J. B. GOODMAN begs to inform the public that the Daguerreotype for Likenesses is now open, at his residence, 321, Castlereagh-street North.

April 20. 6423

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—"AGE," Parramatta Four-horse Coach, Booking Office at Holman's, White Horse, George-street, Sydney, every morning at nine o'clock. In a few days a new and splendid four-horse coach will leave Sydney every afternoon, and Parramatta every morning and afternoon as usual as the proprietor will be "all there" when his tigers are wanted; hoping his friends and the public will continue their support.

LEWIS ALEXANDER,
City Repository, Pitt-street.
May 5. 7224

STEAM BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT:

KNOWN AS ARMSTRONG'S,
(ONE MILE FROM SYDNEY.)

LIBERAL Cash Advances will be made upon stock intended for boiling down at this establishment.

Attached are 500 acres of paddocks, with abundance of feed, where stock may remain free of charge until they are boiled down or sold.

M. E. MURNIN,
6344 Reibey Cottage.

PARRAMATTA DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

CHURCH-STREET.

ARRIVAL OF AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

R. H. SHACKLES has great pleasure in announcing to his numerous kind friends and the public generally, that he has just received most seasonable and valuable additions to his previous stock, consisting of every variety of

NEW GOODS,

EXPRESSLY ORDERED TO SUPPLY THE PRESENT DEMANDS OF HIS CUSTOMERS.

Of the New Goods now opened, a few articles may be named; such as—

Cachmere dresses, latest styles
Coburgh and Orleans cloths, assorted colours and qualities
Sylvan striped and checked alpaca, *quite a novelty*
These will be found to be not only elegant and comfortable, but most *economical* dresses
Mousselines de laine, in the piece and in dresses of the newest styles
Rich fancy prints, in great variety
Furnitures of various styles
Shawls and [illegible], of texture and styles adapted to the season
China crape neckerchiefs, a few received by the last arrival from Hongkong
Gloves—white and coloured kid, in as perfect condition as could be found in England; also, buckskin, Berlin, thread, and silk gloves, of all sizes
Hosiery—a select entire invoice, comprehending every description, of all sizes; in this invoice will be found a very nice assortment of braces
Ribbons—assorted plaid, fancy figured, and plain, in various styles
Sewed Collars, habit shirts, capes, chemisettes, robes, cuffs, &c., in very great variety; all beautiful specimens of Ayrshire needlework of the latest patterns
Laces—an appropriate assortment
Flannels—Welsh and Lancashire
Blankets—8-4 to 12-4, very suitable
Lambs'-wool vests—English, very good
Swansdown in the piece
Shirts—longcloth white shirts, linen collars, fronts, and wrists
Regattas, assorted, very well made
Scotch twill, large size, very heavy
Scotch twill, heavy, in the piece
Guernsey frocks
White striped Taglionis and Polkas. A select assortment of these useful and comfortable coats
Pilot coats, assorted
Superior broad cloth and cassimere
Tweeds—colonial and English, in plain and fancy styles; also, colonial llama, a most beautiful description of tweed
Moleskins in the piece, assorted colours and qualities
Moleskin trousers, double stitched
Best hats—gent's black and white
Gent's plain and fancy silk neckerchiefs and scarfs
Corahs, assorted
Gentlemen's China silk crimson and white pocket handkerchiefs
Carpet bags and mufflers
Together with an excellent assortment of all the every day articles of a drapery business an enumeration of which would be quite superfluous

R. H. S. has not been in the habit of advertising a range of prices, and does not intend to do so, as it may lead to misunderstanding when children or domestics are sent to purchase; but he still rigidly adheres to the same system which has hitherto been so satisfactory to his friends and the public at large, viz.: charging the very lowest price and giving really good value.

N.B.—Orders for goods sent by post, with remittance, faithfully attended to.

Church-street, Parramatta, May 3. 7094

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate his intention of selling off a considerable portion of his present stock of drapery, hosiery, &c., at greatly reduced prices, as he is anxious to make room for new goods. The millinery department will be found to contain many decidedly cheap and elegant requisites for the season. The remaining summer stock will be sold at little more than half price. A large assortment of fancy Tuscan, Dunstable, pearl, straw, and other bonnets and hats; together with feathers, ribbons, fancy trimmings, and brides, the whole of which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to secure the contemplated object.

Mourning and bridal orders executed in the first style, with punctuality and dispatch, under the superintendence of Mrs. Dobson.

N.B.—Country orders, accompanied with a remittance or satisfactory reference, will be attended to with special care.

W. A. DOBSON.
One door from King-street
Next the Commercial Bank. 7131

WINTER COSTUME.

GALA plaids, French cashmeres, mousseline de laine, plain and fancy silks, velvets, mourning and fancy cambrics, will be sold at the lowest prices by

W. A. DOBSON,
George-street, next the Commercial Bank.
7180

A PICCALO PIANO, FOR £15.

FITTED UP as a Work Table; warranted sound.

J. T. GROCOTT,
7227 486, George-street.

NEW MUSIC.

JUST PUBLISHED, that beautiful Song

I'M AFLOAT.

The words by Eliza Cook; the music by H. Russell.

7228 Music Saloon, 486, George-street.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! AND FLOWERS!

JAMES WARD, Seedsman and Gardener, No. 14 Market-shed D, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has the largest stock of seeds ever known in this colony—400 different sorts of seeds, 38 different varieties of fuschias, 28 varieties cactus bulbs of all kinds, flowers, shrubs, fruit-trees of all kinds. James Ward has had twenty-three years' experience in the colony as gardener and nurseryman. 7282

ON SALE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

THE Cargoes of the ship *Centaur*, from Hongkong, and the barque *Waterwitch*, from Manila, just arrived, and now in course of landing, consisting of teas of various descriptions

Sugar—Pampanga, Zebu, and China sugar, of different qualities
Manila coffee, in small mats
No. 4 superior cigars, in whole and half boxes
An invoice of China ware, lacquered ware, gold leaf, bamboo and rattan work, and other fancy articles
Matting in rolls, 4-4 and 5-4, very fine

Also, by previous arrivals—

Hysonskin, twankay, young hyson, imperial gunpowder, congou, souchong, and other teas, &c.

HENRY MOORE.
North Kent-street, May 1. 7109

ON SALE,

AT the STORES of the Undersigned—

Woolpacks
Woolbagging
Sewing twine
Roping ditto
Bleached canvas
Unbleached ditto
Tarpaulin ditto
Europe rope
Hemp sacks
Osnaburgs

6671 SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

ON SALE.

AN assorted invoice of Ewbank's Patent Nails.

7212 SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE, at the Cooperage of the undersigned—

100 tuns of tallow casks,
50 tuns of oil casks
50 water casks
300 beef tierces
12 tons hoop iron

J. C. KORFF,
650, George-street.

7189 A large Store to let.

CIGARS,

GOVERNMENT MANILAS.
GENUINE.

400,000 Nos. 3 and 4 superiors, in cases of 10,000, now landing, ex *Waterwitch*, and

DIXSON'S
TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
494, GEORGE-STREET,
Third door south of Hunter-street.

ALSO,

200,000 choice old cigars, Nos. 3, 4, and 5, ex *Golden Spring, Marmion, Governor, Giraffe, Berenice*, &c., all warranted genuine Manila. Government superiors. 7143

CIGARS.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

400,000 FINE Old Manila Cigars
300,000 No. 4's
100,000 No. 3's.

The above cigars are very choice, and worthy the attention of the trade.

JOSEPH SCOTT,
6856 383 George-street.

IMPORTANT.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND SHIPPING, &c.

TEBBUTT AND CO. have for sale, at their stores, Bank of Australia, London Bottled Porter, equal to Dunbar's, at 6s. 6d. per single dozen

For shipping or private families, this beer cannot be equalled at a far higher price.

Sherry Wine, at 14s. per single dozen, equal to that sold in some other houses at 25s.

FOR CASH ONLY.

A liberal allowance made to the trade, publicans, shipping, and private families, taking a quantity.

TEBBUTT AND CO.,
5623 Bank of Australia.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

FINE JAMAICA RUM, 14 per cent. O.P.

ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
Lower George-street,
Sydney, April 29. 6965

EX "MOUNT STEWART ELPHINSTONE,"

50 HOGSHEADS TAYLOR'S PORTER

NOW LANDING, and on sale by the undersigned.

W. TUCKER AND CO.,
6944 423 George-street.

TO FAMILIES.—The undersigned have just received into their Wholesale Wine Cellars a fresh supply of LONDON BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER, bottled in London expressly for this market, by

MARZETTI,
BYASS, and
DUNBAR.

Families supplied as usual, either by the *three dozen* cask or by the *single dozen*.

ALSO,

EVERY VARIETY OF WINE, either by the *single dozen* or by the *three dozen case*, or by the pipe, hogshead, quarter-cask, or octave
Brandy, rum, whiskey, and gin, either by the *two gallon keg* or by the *single dozen*
Devonshire Cyder, by the *single dozen* or by the three-dozen cask.

The quality of the wines and spirits in the cellars of the undersigned may be relied on as being REALLY GOOD, and *free from adulteration.*

R. PORTER AND S. PEEK.
George-street and Pitt-street. 6882

ALE AND PORTER.

NOW LANDING, ex *Fama*, and on sale by the undersigned—
Draught Ale and Porter.

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
7134 Sussex-street.

CHINA PRESERVES.—

GINGER, FIVE SHILLINGS JAR.
CUMQUAT, FIVE SHILLINGS JAR.

The above are quite fresh and in good condition.

6947 PORTER AND PEEK.

FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE,

394, GEORGE-STREET,
SECOND DOOR SOUTH OF THE ROYAL HOTEL.

ALFRED FAIRFAX,

HAVING taken those old established and central premises, lately occupied by Mr. Avery Benham, and which he intends opening on Saturday next, the 8th of May,—takes the earliest opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he has completed such arrangements for carrying on the Grocery business as enables him with confidence to appeal to them for patronage and support.

A. F. feels peculiar satisfaction in stating that the favourable state of the markets at the present time, has afforded him an opportunity of laying in the whole of his stock on terms which will enable him to compete with any house in the trade; and he feels assured that while the lovers of economy will be gratified by his scale of charges, they will not the less approve of his selection of goods, which from their genuine qualities, must meet the approbation of the consumer.

A GOOD ARTICLE AND CHEAP,

is the principle that A. F. will adopt in commencing business, and the arrangements he has made for a continual supply by future importations, justify him in the hope of securing permanently, that encouragement which he flatters himself the extent and excellence of his present stock will command.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.

A. F., aware of the domestic comfort arising from the enjoyment of a really good article, will never risk his reputation by offering spurious or inferior goods for sale; and he trusts that this determination, aided by unremitting attention and civility, will secure to him a large share of the favours of this important class of the community.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS

visiting the Port of Sydney, he appeals with great confidence, for fully aware of the value of their patronage, he has studiously arranged for the provision of every description of supplies, of the best quality and with the utmost promptitude.

SETTLERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS

will, he feel assured, find it to their advantage to give the above Warehouse a trial, and promises to give the strictest attention to all orders he may be favoured with, and to personally superintend the packing and despatch of the same.

During the disasters of the last few years, the importation of many articles of consumption has materially decreased, a circumstance which has led to increased care and attention in the manufacture of colonial produce, by the wiser and more experienced settlers; and A. F. has the satisfaction of stating, that the arrangements he has matured for his supplies of every description of Dairy Produce, will enable him to offer to his customers the very best article the colony affords; he has turned particular attention to this department, under the conviction that an improvement in this respect is a desideratum in the household economy of the Citizens of Sydney. 7210

LONDON TEA WAREHOUSE,

364, GEORGE-STREET.

AVERY BENHAM begs to notify to his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has this day removed to those central premises lately occupied by Mr. Walter Beames.

A. Benham, in returning thanks for the flattering support experienced by him since 1842, begs to observe that the principle he has acted upon from his commencement will be strictly adhered to—to supply the very best article on the lowest possible terms. will be the [illegible]

LONDON TEA WAREHOUSE.

May 1. 7052

JUST RECEIVED, and on sale by the undersigned,—

Prime ox tongues
Superior colonial cheese
New hams and bacon
Pickled salmon, in barrels and tierces, in very fine condition.

T. TAYLOR'S
Australian Grocery, Italian, and Provision Warehouse,
7256 91, King-street, corner of Bank Court

GROCERS' SUGAR.

90 CASKS bright counter Sugar, still unsold, the best sample in the market
1500 Bags bright Manila Sugar, just landed
Loaf sugar, London
White sugar, in bags.

7100 WILLIAM BARNETT.

SALT IN STORE.

35 TONS of Packing, for Sale, at ELLIOTT'S,
7442 Charlotte-place.

ON SALE by the undersigned, now landing ex *Fama*—
222 Casks St. Ube's Salt.

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
May 4. 7255

JAMS AND JELLIES.

DAMSON and Raspberry Jam
Red Currant Jelly, all in small pots.
On sale at ELLIOTT'S.
Also, Dry Casks and Cases for fruit, &c.
7248

STORES, 368, George street, opposite the Market.

40 Cases Colman's best starch
20 Ditto Lescher, Son, and Co.'s ditto
200 Ditto best thumb blue, Colman's
50 Cases pint pickles
100 Ditto quarts ditto
100 Half barrels herrings
50 Quarter ditto ditto
300 Tins Yarmouth bloaters
50 Kegs pearl barley
100 Boxes raisins
10 Casks ditto
5 Casks currants
20 Tierces Barratt's tobacco
20 Cases Gorgona anchovies

WILLIAM BARNETT.
May 3. 7101

DRY CEDAR, in log, boards, veneer scantling, and turned work, on sale, at moderate prices, at STEWART'S Cedar Yard, corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets. 7249

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

THE undersigned has had placed in his hands for disposal, some City Property which will return the purchaser eight per cent. interest. Also, Five Acres of Land, at Camperdown, close to the Toll Bar, in lots to suit purchasers. Wanted to purchase, Gas and other Shares.

WILLIAM LUMSDAINE,
General Agent.
Hunt's Buildings, Jamison-street. 7219

HORSE FOR SALE

A BRIGHT-BAY Carriage or Gig Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old, has been running in a gentleman's carriage for the last two years.

To be seen at Mr. ARMSTRONG'S Stables.
7234

GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO. will advance on wool consigned to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co., or will purchase for cash. 326

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE undermentioned valuable town, suburban, and country properties,

ON HIGHLY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

An allotment at the corner of Phillip and Hunter streets, Sydney, having 56 feet to Hunter-street, and 72 feet to Phillip-street, with the houses and shops thereon erected
An allotment of vacant land, with 36 feet frontage to Bridge-street, formerly occupied by premises of Mr. P. Brodie, and by him sold to John Terry Hughes.
Allotments of land on the north side of Bridge street, between the bridge and Macquarie House.
The cottage in Brisbane-street, known as Napoleon Cottage, and the two cottages adjoining, formerly belonging to Michael Gannon.
An allotment in Kent-street, adjoining Captain Viles's buildings, having 104 feet frontage, with a depth varying from 105 feet to 115 feet.
A cottage and 10 acres of land, at Newtown, formerly Gannon's, and now occupied by R. H. Way, Esq.
30 Acres of land at Newtown, in the rear of the Church, known as Fincham's grant.
The unsold portion of the King's Grove and Townson's Estates, in portions to suit purchasers.
88 Acres, parish St. George, on George's River, adjoining Fitzpatrick's 120 acres grant.
50 Acres, parish Newcastle, allotment No. 3, adjoining the estate of J. Mitchell, Esq.
805 Acres, Kiama, at Jerrera Creek, adjoining Walker's 50 acre purchase.
640 Acres, parish of Cadogan, and 640 acres, parish of Malmesbury, in the county of Bathurst, on the south bank of the Macquarie River.
1040 Acres, county Wellington, at the confluence of Lewis Ponds with Frederick Valley Creek.
640 Acres, parish of Colville, county of Bathurst, adjoining Corse's 640 acres grant.
1010 Acres, on the north bank of the Shoalhaven River.
640 Acres at Bunberra, in the county of Camden, adjoining Woolstonecroft's 4000 acres.
4176 Acres in the county of St. Vincent, at St. George's Basin, consisting of four grants to Hughes and Hosking of 1250 acres, 1072 acres 884 acres, and 970 acres, respectively, having command of the waters of Cow Creek, Bareal Creek, Bherwerree and George's Basin.
1280 Acres, at Broulee, adjoining the estates of Flanagan and Marshall.
1170 Acres at Broulee, on the sea coast, extending from the village reserve to the Tomogan River.
2149 Acres in the county of Georgiana, at Rocky Bridge Creek, consisting of two grants to Hughes and Hosking of 953 acres and 1196 acres respectively.
1220 Acres at Page's River, adjoining the estate of Matthew Goggs, Esq.
2344 Acres at Gheringhap, in the county of Grant, consisting of three grants to Hughes and Hosking of 1064 acres, 640 acres, and 640 acres respectively, adjoining the lands of the Port Phillip Association, and situate within eight miles of Geelong.

Such portions of the above property, at present unlet, as may be tendered for, will be let for a term of years, unless suitable offers for the purchase should be received.

All tenders either to purchase or rent any portion of the above, will be promptly attended to, on application, (if by letter post paid) at the Banking-house, George-street, to

(Signed) JOHN BLACK,
Cashier.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, April 16th, 1847. 6205

WOOL.

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool, and other colonial produce, for shipment, or will make advances on the same.

JOUBERT AND MURPHY,
1898 Lower George-street

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool and Tallow, or will make advances on consignment to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Melville and Co.

R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO.,
Hunter-street
November 19. 8031

TO FARMERS.

THE Undersigned is a purchaser of English Malting Barley, at market price, in any quantity.

HENRY FERRIS.
N.B. Also, Lucerne Seed.
April 28. 6896

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE ESTATE OF SPENCER, BROTHERS, OF MELBOURNE.

THE Trustees having realized the assets in this estate, are prepared to divide the same on or after the 26th of May next, among those creditors whose claims may have been found correct.

Any creditor neglecting to send in his claim on or before the 24th proximo will be excluded from any benefit from this estate.

(Signed) JAMES JACKSON,
W. F. SPLATT,
Trustees.
Melbourne, April 26, 1847. 7211

NOTICE

IN THE ESTATE OF BETTS AND PANTON.

THE Trustees in the above estate request all claims to be forwarded without delay, to the office of

MESSRS. JOS. THOMPSON AND SON,
7207 366, Pitt-street

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Jones and Dixon, horse dealers, York-street, terminates by mutual consent on Tuesday, the 18th May next.

All parties having claims against the said firm are requested to send in their accounts for liquidation, and all persons indebted to the said firm are required to make immediate payment.

All horses, gigs, break, saddles, bridles, harness, &c., remaining on hand will be sold on the above-named day.

J. B. JONES.
MARK DIXON.
Sydney, April 29. 6964

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership lately existing between M. O'Neill and Matthew Mulcahy, soap manufacturers of Pyrmont, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, both parties agreeing to pay a moiety of the debts contracted during the said partnership.

7206 MATTHEW MULCAHY.

BARQUE "HARPOONER."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that no goods or supplies of any kind or description are to be forwarded to the barque *Harpooner* unless by a written order from her agents.

7157 BOYD AND CO.

EX *FAMA*.

CONSIGNEES of the following Goods are requested to pass their entries at the Custom-house immediately, otherwise they will be landed and stored at their expense:—

T in diamond B outside § 1 to 5.
A § 6 to 9 and 1—10 casks corks, consigned to order
One box addressed to Mr. Peter Thompson, Campbell town
Also, a quantity of herrings and fish, of various marks.

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
May 4. 7258

TENDERS FOR THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE undermentioned Articles being required for the Benevolent Society, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward tenders, with samples, addressed to the Secretary at the Asylum, on or before Monday, the 10th instant, viz.:—

Striped blue shirts 25 dozen, at per dozen
Calico (white), 300 yards, at per yard
Ditto (unbleached stout), 400 yards, at per yard
Woollen trousers (coarse cloth), 100 pair, at per pair
Flannel, 100 yards, at per yard
Men's worsted stockings, 15 dozen pairs, at per pair
Osnaburgh, 300 yards, at per yard
Blankets, 9-4, 25 pairs, at per pair
Woollen rugs, 50, at each
Cotton handkerchiefs, 35 dozen, at per dozen
New Zealand flax beds, 24, at each.

GEORGE ALLEN,
Secretary.
Sydney, May 4. 7258

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS are wanted for the following articles for the Sydney Infirmary, to be left at the Infirmary, addressed to the undersigned, on or before Monday, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock, viz.:—

1 Piece of osnaburgh
2 Dozen Flushing trousers, or corduroy, lined
100 Scots twilled shirts
2 Dozen pairs woollen stockings
2 Dozen pairs moleskin trousers.

JOHN M'GARVIE,
Secretary.
May 3 7188

TALLOW CASKS.

WANTED, from 200 to 300 tuns of Casks fit for tallow. Quantities of from one tun to ten tuns will be taken. Apply at the office of Mr. Clark Irving, 354, Pitt-street. 7163

WANTED, on the road to Port Phillip, from three to five hundred head of lean bullocks, to be delivered in June next, in lots of not less than one hundred. Apply, by letter, to A. B., care of Messrs. B. C. Harrison and Co., Yass; or to the care of Mr. Murphy, Adelphi Hotel, York-street, Sydney. All communications to be post paid.

Sydney, 3rd May. 7102

PIANOFORTE.

WANTED TO HIRE, a six and a half octave cottage or cabinet pianoforte. Any party having a good instrument of the above description to let is requested to forward particulars to Mr. T. HANCOCK WATSON, 3, Lyons-terrace. 7205

TEACHERS WANTED.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE, or a brother and sister, are required to conduct a school having Government support, and situated in a populous neighbourhood—the man to impart a good English education—the woman to instruct in plain needlework.

Application to be made to the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Manse, Pitt-street, Sydney; or, to the Rev. Robert Blain, Manse, Hinton. 7191

TO JOURNEYMEN BUTCHERS.

WANTED, two competent and sober men. As liberal wages will be given none need apply who will not answer the above. Apply to W. SAMUELS, 292, Pitt-street. 7113

SHOEMAKERS WANTED—GEORGE JAMIESON, Boot and Shoemaker, Windmill-street, [illegible] or eight they will be paid the best rate of wages, and find, if deserving, permanent employment. 7266

WANTED, a Mining Captain—one who has been used to the employment in England, and can produce satisfactory testimonials, will meet with an immediate engagement on application at the Offices of the Molong Mining Company.

Spring-street, 28th April. 7221

WANTED, a single man as Storekeeper and Farm Overseer. Testimonials as to character will be required. Apply to Messrs. THACKER AND CO., Fort-street, between eleven and one o'clock.

May 1. 7085

WANTED, a Governess, to proceed to the Wollombi, who is competent to instruct a young lady in the French and English languages, as well as music. Apply, for further particulars, at the Fitzroy Hotel, Pitt-street. 7240

SERVANTS WANTED.—A Waiter, a Housemaid, and a Laundress. Apply at Petty's Hotel, producing testimonials of character, &c.

Petty's Hotel, May 4. 7208

WET NURSE.—Wanted, a healthy young woman of character. Apply to Dr. GEORGE FULLERTON, Pitt-street South, before ten o'clock.

May 4. 7229

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. ALLEN, Sussex-street. 7214

WANTED, a female, as Laundress and general house servant, of good character. Apply at the City Cooperage, opposite Police Office. 7251

WANTED, an active youth, from sixteen to twenty years of age, to make himself useful in a small family—he must have a good character. Apply to Mr. L. MYLES, Myles's Buildings, Cumberland street North. 7220

WANTED, a man or lad, to make himself generally useful as house servant. Apply at No. 50, Macquarie-street, Sydney. 7223

WANTED, a young active Man, to drive and to take charge of a horse. Apply to Mr. Alexander, 700, Lower George-street. 7222

WANTED, an active lad to take charge of a horse, and to make himself otherwise generally useful. Apply to Mr. YEOMANS, 452, George-street. 7225

WANTED.

FOUR SHEPHERDS
Two Hutkeepers
Four Labourers
One Bullock Driver
One Bushman.

Apply to
S. HEBBLEWHITE,
Kingston Warehouse,
450, George-street,
7250 Four doors South Post Office.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady, just disengaged, is desirous of forming a re-engagement either as companion to a lady, or as Governess in a respectable family. Her acquirements consist of a solid English education, with music; and she would be willing to assist in needlework. Salary no object, in comparison with a comfortable home and kind treatment. The country would be preferred. Satisfactory references can be given, and all letters addressed to E. M., *Herald* Office, will be immediately attended to. 7209

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 4.—*Tigress*, brig, 193 tons, Captain Eury, from the Whaling Grounds. Left Sydney, 31th July, 1846.

May 4.—*Sophia*, brig, 160 tons, Captain Tanner, from Singapore, the 25th January, Penang the 6th February, and Adelaide the 23rd April. Passenger—Miss Hall.

May 4.—*Kangaroo*, Government steamer, 52 tons, Captain Roach, from North Australia the 27th April, Moreton Bay the 1st, and Port Macquarie the 3rd instant. Passenger—Mr. J. S. Dowling.

May 4.—*Duke of Roxburgh*, barque, 489 tons, Captain Collard, from Port Phillip the 25th April, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. Steel.

May 4.—*Iris*, barque, 230 tons, Captain Trivett, from Port Phillip the 28th April, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. Brewster, M.L.C., and Mr. W. Harris.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.—*Star of China*, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Wood, for Port Nicholson. Passengers—Mr. Thomas Miles, Mr. Rutledge, and Mr P. Cohen.

May 4.—*Elphinstone*, barque, 425 tons, Captain Young, for Singapore, in ballast.

May 4.—*Emma*, brig, 121 tons, Captain Osborne, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. R. Graham, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. F. Hennessy.

May 4.—*Sunflower*, barque, 341 tons, Captain Forrester, for Auckland, via Twofold Bay. Passengers—Mrs. Forrester, Mr. P. Imlay, Mr. and Mrs Hamilton, and Messrs. W. Eddes, J. Connell, J. Waters, R. Bailey, and D. Graveour.

May 1.—*Juno*, steamer, 362 tons, Captain Taggart, for Boyd Town. Passenger—Mr. James Boyd, Mr. B. Boyd, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. F. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, and Mr. Murray.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—*Ann Miln*, for London; *Shamrock*, steamer, for Twofold Bay, Port Phillip, and Launceston.

TO-MORROW.—*Louisa*, for Hobart Town; *John*, for Launceston; *Spec*, for Port Nicholson.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 4.—*Bride*, 19, Shakeshaft, from the Hawkesbury River, with 3400 feet hardwood, 14,000 shingles, 100 bushels wheat, 50 bushels maize, 500 dozen oranges; *Victory*, 17, Crause, from Brisbane Water, with 4000 feet timber, 41,000 shingles; *William the Fourth*, steamer, 52 tons, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 300 bushels wheat, 50 bags potatoes, 60 kegs butter 3 tons bark, 6 pigs, 6 calves, 10 crates poultry; *Rainbow*, 19, Cox, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber, 36,000 shingles; *Traveller*, 7, Moon, from Port Aiken, with 230 bushels shells.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 4.—*Rainbow*, 19, Cox, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Comet*, 34, Matthews, for the Tweed River, in ballast; *Traveller*, 7, Moon, for Port Aiken, in ballast; *William the Fourth*, steamer, 52, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Union*, 32, Thom, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; *Australia*, 45, Williams, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Phœnix*, steamer, 108, Wiseman, for the Clarence River, with sundries; *Victory*, 17, Crause, for Brisbane Water, with sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office, as follows:—

FOR MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.—By the *Shamrock*, this afternoon, at 4.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the *Louisa*, to-morrow evening, at 6.

FOR LONDON.—By the *Brankenmoor* on Friday evening, at 6; and the *Sydney* and *Emma Eugenia*, on Saturday evening, at 6.

FOR TAHITI.—By the *Arche d' Alliance*, on Saturday evening, at 6.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.—April 17. *Empress*, brigantine, from Swan River and King George's Sound. *Joseph Cripps*, schooner, from Hobart Town. 18. *Henry*, brig, from Launceston.

DEPARTURES.—April 20. *Flibberty*, brig, for the Cape of Good Hope. Passenger—Mr. [illegible] tallow, 1367 bags wheat, 200 bags flour. *Nonpareille*, schooner, for Port Natal. Cargo—10 bags flour, 25 bags pollard, 214 bags [illegible] bags bran.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE NORTH CHANNEL INTO MORETON BAY.

(From the Moreton Bay Courier.)

CAPE MORETON is the north-eastern point of Moreton Island, and is visible from a ship's deck at the distance of eight leagues. When first seen from the southward, it appears to be detached, as the land between it and the higher parts of the island is very low.

With the exception of Flinder's Rocks, which lie N.N.E., distant three miles from the north projection of the cape, there does not appear to be any outlying danger.

Vessels entering Moreton Bay by the North Channel, should, in coming from the southward, pass about a mile to the northward of the cape, and steer W. half N., until the N.W. extreme of the bushes at Cumboyuro Point bears S. by E., and the north extreme of Cape Moreton E. by S. half S.; the depth will then be 7½ fathoms (L. W.), and the outer buoy, at A, will bear S.W half W. about a mile and a third distant. The Glass House Hills will be seen (in clear weather) as in the sketch, with the highest (Beerwa) bearing W. 4 deg. S.; from this point a course about a degree to the southward of W.S.W., will carry a ship a third of a mile to the northward of the buoy at A.; stand on this course until the buoys at B and C. are on with Mount Tempest, bearing S. 38 deg. E., and the north extreme of Cape Moreton, E. ½ S., you will then be to the westward of the East Banks, and may steer for Moreton Island, by keeping the buoys and Mount Tempest a quarter of a point open on the port bow.

The breadth of the channel between the east and west banks is about a mile.

Cumboyuro Point is bold of approach, and may be passed at a cable's length distant, stand past it until the extreme of the bushes bears north, and then steer south until the ship patch (sand slope), at Tangalooma Point, bears W.N.W. a mile and three quarters distant; when a S.W. half S. course may be steered to an anchorage off the mouth of the Brisbane, in four fathoms, muddy bottom, with the highest trees on Mud Island bearing west, and Point Uhiacke S. by W. half W.

A direct course to an anchorage off the Brisbane may be steered from Cowan Cowan Point, by passing to the westward of the middle bank off Tangalooma; but as the distance off shore can be more correctly estimated by passing to the eastward of it, the track shown in the plan had better be adopted; besides the bearing of the ship patch will show the effect of the tide upon the course.

The middle bank bears W. by S. half S., and is two miles and a half distant from ship patch.

The shore between Cowan Cowan and Tangalooma is fronted by a narrow bank, upon parts of which there is not more than four or five feet water—the south part of this bank is about a mile off shore. There is good anchorage inside it, under Tangalooma, and a clear passage in, by passing between its south extreme and the ship patch.

There is good anchorage in Yule's Road, off the watering-place, midway between Cumboyuro and Cowan Cowan, and about a quarter of a mile from the shore, in ten and twelve fathoms, where wood and water can be easily obtained. Whalers would find this a most convenient place for taking on board either of these articles—the water is supplied by a stream running into the sea, and wood can be cut within fifty yards of high water-mark.

The soundings are reduced to low water, spring tides—the rise is from three to seven feet—strong south-easterly winds cause the greatest rise; and during the prevalence of westerly winds in the winter, it is at times scarcely perceptible.

The general set of the tide is the flood to the south and the ebb to the north, but in some places the direction of the stream is varied by the shoals. In the channel between the east and west banks the first of the ebb sets strong to the N.E., over the east banks: after half-tide it takes a northerly direction, and latterly about N.N.W. It runs E.N.E. through Freeman's Channel.

Coasters and steamers, drawing twelve feet water, may use Freeman's Channel with safety, by keeping a quarter of a mile off the sandy beach on the north shore of Moreton Island; they should not stand to the southward until Cowan Cowan is well open off the extreme of the sandy point at Cumboyuro. In going out by Freeman's Channel a course should be kept to the northward until the north extreme of Cape Moreton is open to the northward of the sandy beaches; but the eye is the best guide for this channel.

As the eastern limit of the north banks has not been ascertained, it will be advisable, in vessels coming from the northward, that Mount Tempest should not be brought to bear to the eastward of S. by E. until the north extreme of Cape Moreton bears E.S.E., a ship will then be on the channel course, and may steer W. ½ N., and follow the foregoing directions.

The soundings in the channel between the east and north banks will decrease gradually from seven to five fathoms, and after rounding the buoy at B they will increase to ten and twelve fathoms, which depth will continue until abreast of Tangalooma Point.

The bearings are magnetic.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUOYS.

At A—A black buoy, with small beacon
„ B—Cheekered black and white buoy, no beacon
„ C—Red buoy, no beacon

J. C. WICKHAM,
Commander, R.N

NOTE.—Although the buoys may not be laid down for a few weeks after the publication of these directions, still, by taking the bearings of the different points named with accuracy, and paying proper attention to the set of the tide, a vessel may be conducted through the channels with perfect safety.

J. C. W.

THE "ANN MARY."—The arbitrators appointed to consider the claims of salvage respecting the *Ann Mary*, have made the following award:—"We, the undersigned arbitrators appointed by John Curtis, for self and owners, of the schooner *Ann Mary*, F. Freeburn, for self and owners and crew of the schooner *Susan*, and J. P. Robinson for self and owners and crew of the steamer *Cornubia*, to determine upon the amount of salvage remuneration to be paid to the parties undermentioned, for their services in the case of the schooner *Ann Mary*, and her cargo, do determine and award that there be paid to the owners of the *Cornubia*, the sum of one hundred pounds, of which one-sixth is to be given to the master and crew; to the owners of the *Susan* the sum of fifty-five pounds, of which one-fourth is to be given to the master and crew, together with fees to be paid to the surveyors for value, three guineas; and the cost of this arbitration, nine pounds nine shillings. The proportions of the above award are to be paid as under—

On a total valuation		£399
The ship pays on	£261	
Freight	69	
Cedar	69	
		£399

On ascertaining the value of the claim on freight we award that the owners of *Ann Mary's* claim upon it shall be one-half of the said value Given under our hand at Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, this 3rd day of May, 1847. JOHN LAMB, W. S. DELOITTE, and H. H BROWNE."

THE "KANGAROO."—The steamer *Kangaroo* has made a very quick passage, having been seven days only from North Australia, including a detention of upwards of two and a half days, by calling at Moreton Bay for coals, and Port Macquarie, where she landed Lieutenant-Colonel Grey and son. The *Thomas Lowry*, having on board Mrs. Barney and two daughters, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. Billyard and child, Mr. and Mrs Brown and children, Mr. and Mrs. M'Neish and family, Dr. Silver, Lieutenant De Winter and 30 rank and file of the 99th regiment, was towed to sea by the *Kangaroo* on the 27th April, and may therefore be hourly expected. The *Lord Auckland* was discharging Government stores, and would probably heave down to ascertain damages received by getting on shore.

The schooner *Secret*, hence, arrived at Moreton Bay on the 29th ultimo. The cutter [illegible] schooner [illegible] left the Brisbane River, for Sydney, on the 30th April, and the schooner *Jane* was to sail on the 1st instant, both with full cargoes of wool and tallow. The cutter *James and Amelia* was also loading for Sydney.

The *Tigress* has met with very good success, having, in the space of nine months, obtained 930 barrels sperm oil. Captain Eury reports having spoken the following vessels:—*Juno*, Hayes, three months from Sydney, with 100 barrels sperm; *Terror*, Downes, six months from Sydney, with 260 barrels sperm; *Margaret*, Jameson, eighteen days from Sydney, clean; *Eamont*, Lovett, fourteen months from Hobart Town, with 98 tuns black and sperm oil. The *Terror* reported having spoken on the 1st March, the *Lucy Ann*, Barr, with 300 barrels sperm, hence the 13th June, 1846.

The *Duke of Roxburgh* and *Iris* are both at anchor in Watson's Bay, having merely called at this port to land passengers, their destination being Singapore. It is expected they will resume their voyage this day.

The cargo of the *Sophia* consists of about 97 tons sugar, 80 bags coffee, 57 bags pepper, 235 planks, 9 pipes arrack, 154 coils coir rope, 2 bags cloves, 1 box mace, 100 bags rice, 10 hogsheads rum. 48 chests tea, &c.

The *Ann Miln*, for London, was anchored off Bradley's Head yesterday evening at sunset.

THE STEAMER "THISTLE."—An unfortunate occurrence took place on board this steamer yesterday, whilst on her passage from the Hunter to Sydney. When about two miles to the northward of Cape Three Points, a cry of a person being overboard was heard from the fore part of the vessel, Captain Mulhall immediately stopped the engines, and then reversed them; the boat was instantly lowered, and the vessel rounded to, but nothing could be seen of the person reported to be overboard. Upon enquiry, however, of the passengers forward, it was ascertained that a female, who had gone on board at Newcastle, had thrown herself over the side, that one or two of them had endeavoured to frustrate her purpose, but her shawl coming off in their hands, they were unable to do so. There is no doubt that the unfortunate woman was drowned, but every exertion was made by the master, officers, and crew to save her, to a statement bearing testimony of which the whole of the passengers on board have signed their names.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

May.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even.
5	WEDNESDAY	6 45	5 15	11 41	0 2

Moon: last quarter, 53 min. past 8, A.M., May 8.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1847.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE OPENING SPEECH.

ALTHOUGH HIS EXCELLENCY had once before opened the Chamber of the Legislative Council "for the despatch of business," yesterday's was the first regular commencement of a Session in which Sir CHARLES FITZ ROY had taken a part. And certainly that part was performed in a way that justified all the favourable impressions previously entertained as to the spirit of our new administration. The speech was neither too long nor too short—neither too meagre nor too crowded in its range of topics: it was just such an address as suited the speaker, the audience, and the occasion.

It has been well remarked, that one of the most distinguishing features in the speech, as compared with those of former years, is its recognition of the claims of DIVINE PROVIDENCE upon the gratitude of the colonists. While adverting to the fruitful seasons which have clothed our fields with luxuriance, and filled our barns with plenty, the GOVERNOR reminds us of the Great Being to whose beneficence we are indebted for the early and the latter rain, and to whom, therefore, our thanksgivings as a people are especially due.

From the favourable circumstances which thus surround us with all the necessaries of life, HIS EXCELLENCY proceeds to notice the flourishing state of the revenue, attributing to their obvious causes the few instances in which the public income of 1846 fell short of that of the previous year, and which we have lately explained in detail; but remarking that in other respects the increase has been such as to indicate the thriving condition of the people.

The position of the Crown Revenue, and the judicious purpose to which its improved resources have been applied, are such as call for sincere congratulation. Not only will the whole of the immigration debt, amounting to nearly £100,000, be very soon extinguished, but in all probability immigration will be immediately renewed to the extent of five thousand statute adults. At least this measure has been strongly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY to HER MAJESTY'S Government; and as the expense is to be provided for out of local funds, without involving any degree of responsibility on the part of the British exchequer, there can be no doubt that the recommendation will be cordially responded to. Presuming that these statute adults will comprise a due proportion of females and of young married couples, we may anticipate an accession to our population of perhaps eight or ten thousand souls. Already has Sir CHARLES arrived at the conviction, that a regular and copious supply of labour, *carefully adjusted by the demand*, is necessary to maintain as well as to promote the chief objects of colonial industry. If HIS EXCELLENCY be only as successful in carrying out the conviction as he has been frank in its avowal, we shall have no ordinary reason to rejoice that, amid all his errors, my Lord STANLEY exercised so sound a discretion in selecting a successor to Sir GEORGE GIPPS.

His recent visits into the interior have furnished the GOVERNOR with ocular demonstration of the deplorable condition of our public thoroughfares. To this important and long-neglected subject he calls the earnest attention of the Council, promising to concur with them in the expenditure upon roads of any sum which can be justly spared from other and not less important objects.

We rejoice to perceive that the necessity of legislative interference with our steam navigation, which we had lately occasion to point out, has attracted the notice of the Government, and that a Bill for this purpose has been framed by the Executive.

Decidedly the most important of the several *intimations* in the speech is that which announces the surrender to the local Legislature of the casual revenue of the Crown. The amount of money thus transferred from the Crown to the general [illegible] tance is to be attached, for in this respect the advantage is not great, the revenue being fluctuating, and sometimes not exceeding £4000 or £5000 per annum. But the measure denotes a spirit of liberal concession on the part of Her MAJESTY'S Government—a spirit of candid attention to the reasonable wishes of the colonists—from which ulterior acquisitions, of far greater moment, may be looked for. We accept it as an instalment of the debt which has long been accumulating, and of which Sir GEORGE GIPPS always refused to pay down even one farthing. Since Earl GREY is satisfied (as well he may be!) with the Civil List reserved in the schedules of our Constitution Act, we have firm ground to tread upon in urging our yet outstanding claims.

Taken as a whole, the speech before us is the most encouraging we remember to have been delivered on a similar occasion for many years past. We trust it will be followed by a session equally conspicuous for good. Being the last session of the first elective Council, and the first complete one under the administration of Sir CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, we hope it will be made memorable by the diligence of its labours, the harmony of its temper, and the wisdom and usefulness of its measures.

NORTH AUSTRALIA.

Facing Island, April 18.

I WROTE you on the 16th, 22nd, and 30th ultimo. We have since been anxiously and hourly waiting the arrival of the steamer *Kangaroo*, which made its welcome appearance here on the 15th instant, bringing the joyful intelligence that the colony was not to be formed, and that we were all to return to Sydney. When first seen in the distance, the news spread like wildfire through our camp, and every one was on the tip-toe of anxiety and hope to learn the nature of her despatches. Many and various were the conjectures afloat; one that the colony was to be abandoned; another, that it was to go on; and another that the establishment would be reduced, and remain in abeyance until Parliament should decide the question; but by far the greater number ardently hoping for the first. The steamer passed this island without stopping, and went on to Port Curtis, leaving us in a state of tantalizing suspense, which did not, however, long continue, for in less than three hours a boat was seen coming from Port Curtis, and our hearts were soon warmed with the news that we were again to be restored to our homes. I, for one, had made up my mind to leave by the first opportunity; but there were many whose circumstances would not admit of this, and to them in particular the news came like honey-drops from heaven. Some few indeed, who

Dream'd bright dreams of future glory,

might be seen mopish and melancholy at being thus so suddenly deprived of their short lived honours, but they were lost, annihilated amidst the general gladness that was diffused around. It will not be wondered at that we were thus rejoiced, when it is considered that for twelve weeks we have been living on a barren island on soldiers' rations, some of which were so bad that they were altogether unfit for consumption (the biscuits being alive with maggots) and that during that long period, in wet and dry weather, we have had no covering for our heads but canvas tents, which were totally inefficient to protect us from either heat, cold, or rain. And again we have had no water to depend upon but surface water, procured from the drainage of the ground: and this is now becoming very scarce, in consequence of having had no rain for upwards of a month. I feel assured, that with the heavy dews which wet our bedclothes through the canvas, together with our salt rations and bad water, illness would soon make its appearance amongst us; and I venture to prophecy, that unless we have very fine weather indeed, such of us as may have to remain till a second ship be sent from Sydney to bring up the cargo of the *Lord Auckland*, which is believed to be unseaworthy, will feel the effects of wintering under our present circumstances. It is only fair to state that his Honor the Superintendent and his worthy and much respected family have participated in all our miseries, Mrs. Barney having remained on the island up to the 4th instant, when, in consequence of illness, induced, I believe, by the heavy morning dews, she, with her daughters, removed on board the *Thomas Lowry*, and on the 9th His Honor struck his tent, and removed to Port Curtis.

Port Curtis, 21st April.

Facing Island was deserted by us all on the 19th, on which day our tents were struck, and stores and baggage removed by the steamer to Port Curtis. I find that they are much worse off for water here than we were at Facing Island, having to go a good mile for it, and having no means of conveyance but on men's shoulders, there being neither horse nor bullock here to assist in the operation; and even at this distance the water is so scarce that it has to be filled into the buckets by means of a *pannikin*, or other small vessel.

Taking everything, therefore, into consideration, we have ample reason to rejoice at the result of the undertaking.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PURSUANT to proclamation made in the *Government Gazette*, the Legislative Council of New South Wales yesterday assembled. Previous to the delivery of his Excellency's Speech Major Christie was sworn in as Sergeant-at-Arms, in the room of John Stirling, Esq., resigned. The gallery of the Council was crowded, and the body of the house was thronged with as many—we might say more ladies than could be conveniently accommodated. The firing of a royal salute from the battery announced his Excellency's arrival at the Council Chamber shortly after twelve o'clock. Sir Charles appeared in good health, and was received with a cordiality, a kindliness of feeling, which seemed to be reciprocated by him in a perfect sincerity of spirit.

A considerable number of officials, and of the leading colonists, were present to witness the ceremony. The members present were—the Honorable Charles Nicholson, member for Port Phillip; the Honourable Edward Deas Thomson, Colonial Secretary; his Excellency the Commander of the Forces; the Honorable Campbell Drummond Riddell, Colonial Treasurer; William Lithgow, Esq., Auditor-General; William Bland, Esq., member for the City of Sydney; Charles Cowper and William Lawson, Esquires, members for the County of Cumberland; H. H. Macarthur, Esq., member for Parramatta; Henry Dangar, Esq., member for Northumberland; Patrick Grant, Esq., member for the Northumberland Boroughs; William Bowman, Esq., member for the Cumberland Boroughs; Alexander M'Leay, member for the Counties of Macquarie and Stanley; the Honorable the Attorney-General; J. P. Robinson, Esq., member for Melbourne; T. A. Murray, Esq., member for Murray; Captain O'Connell, member for Port Phillip; Francis Lord, member for Bathurst; John Wild, Esq., member for Camden; William Dumaresq, Esq., member for the Counties of Brisbane, Esq., member for the counties of Roxburgh, Phillip, and Wellington; Richard Windeyer, Esq., member for the county of Durham; J. F. L. Foster, Esq, member for Port Phillip; Thos. Icely, Esq., and Henry Watson Parker, Esq., Alexander Berry, Esq., J. B. Darvall, Esq., John Lamb, Esq., George Allen, Esq., non-official nominees.

His EXCELLENCY having been introduced in the usual form, read the following

SPEECH.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,—

I have called you together at rather an earlier period of the year than usual, conceiving that in doing so I best consult the convenience of members, especially of such as reside in the country districts.

I am happy in being able again to congratulate you on the general condition of the colony. The great abundance, remarkable cheapness, and excellent quality of all the necessaries of life, which now prevail, are not, I believe, surpassed in any other country. For these great blessings our gratitude is especially due to divine Providence.

I have the satisfaction also of being able to state that the Revenue is in a flourishing condition; the slight deficiency in the amount collected in 1816 as compared with the Revenue of the previous year, has chiefly arisen from the discontinuance of the assessment levied on stock beyond the boundaries for police purposes, and the reduction in the duties on spirits. In other respects there has been an increase which is satisfactory, as indicative of the thriving condition of the people.

I have much gratification in informing you that the amount already at the credit of the Crown Revenue, will enable the Government to pay off, in the course of the present year, the whole of the outstanding debentures, amounting to nearly £100,000, which were issued to meet the expenses of Immigration in former years. As this will leave the Territorial Revenue wholly unencumbered, and consequently available as an adequate security for any fresh debentures, which it may be thought desirable to issue for a similar purpose, I have, on the urgent solicitation of a numerous and highly respectable body of persons, who have represented to me the pressing demand which exists for a further supply of labour, strongly recommended to Her Majesty's Government the immediate resumption of Immigration to the amount of 5000 statute adults; and I am not without hopes that the first emigrant ship may, in compliance with this requisition, reach the colony by the close of the present year. The experience which I have already acquired in the colony has strongly impressed me with the persuasion that a regular and copious supply of labour, carefully adjusted to the demand, is necessary, not only to promote but to maintain in a satisfactory state the chief objects of colonial industry.

I will cause immediately to be laid before you the accounts of revenue and expenditure for the past year. The estimates for the ensuing year are in course of preparation, and will also be presented to you without delay.

Some expiring laws will require your early attention. Amongst the more important of these, are the Acts relating to the constitution of Juries, the Distillation of Spirits, and the Duties on imported and home-distilled Spirits

I am desirous of bringing under your consideration the expediency of devising some efficient means of putting into a proper state of repair the great lines of thoroughfare throughout the colony. I shall be happy to concur with you in the expenditure of any sum for this purpose, which can be justly spared from other no less important objects. A portion at least of the amount to be thus expended may it is conceived be made good to the Treasury by the imposition of tolls, wherever the state of the roads has been so improved as to justify such a measure.

The recent melancholy shipwreck at Moreton Bay, has suggested the necessity of placing steam vessels employed in the conveyance of passengers, under some efficient system of supervision; and I propose to lay before you a Bill to effect this object.

I have much satisfaction in announcing to the Council the determination of Her Majesty's Government to surrender to the Legislature of the Colony the right of appropriating the casual revenue of the Crown collected thereon. In the despatch from Earl Grey, which communicates to me this important concession, and of which I will cause a copy to be immediately laid before you, his Lordship observes that "the sum set apart for a civil list is as large a part of the revenue of the colony (other than the Land Revenue) as Parliament designed to withdraw, or as it is desirable to withdraw, from the control of the local legislature. On the part of Her Majesty's Government His Lordship entirely disclaims any wish to augment that deduction."

Under this decision, therefore, it will be my duty in future to place at your disposal the appropriation of the casual revenue, or droits of the Crown, as part of the ways and means of the annual financial arrangements; the territorial or land revenue being as heretofore subject to be appropriated under the direction of Her Majesty's Government.

There are also other despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, which I shall have to place before you, and such other measures as I may deem necessary, I shall submit for your consideration, in the usual manner, by message.

The House re-assembled at three o'clock, and at a quarter past the Speaker took the chair.

The SPEAKER, in accordance with the standing orders, read the Minute of His Excellency the Governor.

STANDING ORDERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that on Thursday next he should move for the re-appointment of the Standing Orders Committee

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that on Thursday next he would move that Wednesdays and Thursdays in each week be devoted to Government business.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. COWPER gave notice that he should on the morrow move that the Library Committee be re-appointed.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENT.

Mr. COWPER gave notice that he should move on the following day, that a Select Committee of ten members be appointed to correspond with the Honorable Francis Scott, Agent for the Colony.

POLICE.

Mr. COWPER gave notice that he would move on the 6th instant, that a Select Committee, consisting of ten members, be appointed to inquire into the state of the police throughout the colony, with instructions to report what increase or reduction may be necessary in the respective districts.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. COWPER gave notice, that on the 11th instant he would move that, a Select Committee, consisting of seven members, be appointed to consider and report upon the present demand for labour in the colony, and the best means of obtaining an adequate supply of the same; the Committee to report within two months.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. COWPER rose with feelings of great [illegible] in reply to the gracious speech which had been delivered to them by His Excellency the Governor. The sentiments contained in that speech were, he was sure, such that would not only gratify every member of that House, but almost every individual of the community at large. The Council had peculiar reasons for addressing His Excellency in this feeling. In the first place, the season, which had been chosen by His Excellency for calling members together, whilst it was equally appropriate to the public good, would suit the private convenience of individual members of that Council, and thus induce them with a more willing spirit to engage in the responsible duties cast upon them. Knowing that they would be enabled to return in the required time to their avocations in the country. His Excellency, in his speech, had congratulated them on the prosperity of the colony. He believed, that although there might remain something of individual embarrassment and difficulty, that none would deny that the tide of prosperity had again turned towards the colony—that none could deny that the means of subsistence were within the reach of all who chose to make any effort to obtain such means. True it was, as alluded to in another part of His Excellency's speech, that one class of the colonists were suffering from a great and pressing want—the want of labour. That the flocks and herds which formed the riches of the colony—which were the elements of its plenty and its wealth, could not increase,—could not endure without the importation of labour of some sort; and, therefore, that without labour was introduced the colony could not remain in its present hopeful state. But he believed that the fact was known and admitted, that the labouring classes in New South Wales could get the means of comfortable subsistence; and he believed more, that the labouring classes knew full well that with care and industry it was their own fault if they rose not in the scale of society. He believed, if these things were properly understood, that notwithstanding the extraordinary demand for labour at home for railways and other great works, that they would offer attraction enough to the poor of Great Britain to emigrate to Australia—they would still be induced to come, and their introduction into the colony must be productive of an enormous amount of good. His Excellency had also congratulated them on the encouraging state of the revenue, and he must join him in this congratulation, as the revenue, being collected merely from imposts on articles of luxury, showed that the condition of the colony must be improved. The duties on spirits had been reduced by the Act of that Council, but he was happy to state that that Act which was passed as an experiment, had in its operation already been found to be eminently successful, and that there had been no such deficit in the revenue arising from it as to warrant the imposition of any new taxes. Another source of congratulation contained in His Excellency's speech, was the announcement that the territorial revenue was now free of debt, for whether it remained a question amongst them whether that revenue ought to be subjected to the control of the Legislature or left in the hands of the Crown, all, he thought would agree in the belief that if employed in providing the great want of the colony—labour—that such revenue must in its expenditure bring benefit to the colony. But there was one part of His Excellency's address to which he referred with peculiar gratification, and that was the cordial acknowledgment he at once gave of the necessity of a copious and continuous supply of labour. He was not one of those who thought that immigration was desirable to the extent that some did, but he believed that if the agricultural and pastoral interests of the colony were to be preserved, that immigration on a large scale must take place. The next point in His Excellency's speech was as to the renewal of certain laws, to which he was sure the Council would lend its ready and earnest consideration. Another topic alluded to, was one that would interest every colonist from one end of the land to the other. He alluded to the improvements in the roads of the colony. Now, for the first time the question, how they were to be repaired, was made a matter of fair discussion. It was perhaps a difficult matter, but a Committee of the Council had already been appointed to enquire into it, and had reported on it, and, notwithstanding the existing scarcity of labour, he did hope that now that they had for the first time obtained the cooperation of the Government, that some measure would be devised which would enable roads to be formed that would afford facility for bringing down the staple products of the colony for export, and thus redress one of the crying grievances of the colony. Another subject, and he must say a melancholy subject, which had been recommended to their consideration by His Excellency, was in relation to the regulation of steam-vessels trading on the coast, and he felt no doubt that on this subject the Council would give their best energies, in rendering the law, so far as was possible, conducive to the safety of human life and property. But the last and most gratifying intelligence which his Excellency had communicated to them, remained to tell. The Crown had surrendered its claim to the disposal of the casual revenue of the colony. This was, indeed, satisfactory to the colonists. Apart from the benefits arising from the control of this revenue, they had to reflect that they had repeatedly appealed, and at last that they had not appealed in vain to the home government. He believed it to be the duty of that Council to accept the concession thus made in a friendly and thankful spirit; to accept it gratefully, not only as a boon to which they were entitled, but the granting of which gave them assurance that their just demands would never in the end be withheld.

Mr. FOSTER rose with much pleasure to second the adoption of the address. He felt assured that but one feeling of gratitude would pervade all their fellow-colonists, for the recognition of their rights, to appropriate the casual revenues of the Crown—a recognition which, although somewhat tardily made, had removed some of the chief sources of discord between the Executive Government and the Council. Another of their most urgent wants would also be relieved by the repair of the great thoroughfares of the country, for which they had so long been desirous; while, at the same time, they were encouraged to hope that the means of effecting those and other public works would be afforded by the resumption of immigration—to a small extent indeed—an extent miserably inadequate to their wants, but which afforded a promise of a brighter day. He could himself bear witness to the extreme dearth of labour existing in the district of Port Phillip—a dearth which affected all classes of employers of labour, and which still continued to increase, notwithstanding the importation of nearly 4000 males from Van Diemen's Land. At the same time, he was happy to be able to corroborate his Excellency's statement of the general prosperity of the district he represented, notwithstanding this severe and pressing want. Sure he was that all their legislation would be vain without the attainment of the one vital object—the attainment of labour to carry out the great ends of colonisation in the development of their resources. He need scarcely say, then, holding this opinion, how cordially he agreed with the sentiments expressed in his Excellency's speech, and how entirely he concurred in the address proposed by the honorable member for Cumberland.

According to custom a Committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Cowper, Mr. Foster, Mr. Murray, Mr. H. H. Macarthur, and the Colonial Secretary, to present the address, with which they returned in a few minutes, and the following address was read by the Clerk.—

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled, desire to express to your Excellency our affection and loyalty to the person and government of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and to offer [illegible] thanks for your Excellency's speech to this Council.

We duly appreciate your Excellency's consideration in calling the Council together at rather an earlier period of the year than usual; such an arrangement being alike convenient for the majority of the members, and for the conduct of the public business.

We agree with your Excellency that it is a subject of congratulation that the present state of the colony is characterised by an extraordinary abundance and cheapness of all the necessaries of life; and in common with your Excellency, we acknowledge to Divine Providence our gratitude for these great blessings.

We learn with pleasure the prosperous state of the Revenue, and the increase of those branches of it which indicate the thriving condition of the people.

We rejoice to be informed that the accumulation of the Crown Revenue is such as will enable the Government to pay off, in the course of the present year, the whole of the outstanding debentures, issued for immigration in former years; and that the territorial revenue will then be unencumbered.

We respectfully tender to your Excellency our warmest thanks for the promptitude with which your Excellency has adopted measures with a view to meet, in some degree, the urgent wants of the colony for a supply of labour; and we are gratified to learn that your Excellency has recommended to Her Majesty's Government the immediate resumption of immigration to the extent of five thousand statute adults.

We receive with much satisfaction the declaration of your Excellency's belief that a regular and copious supply of labour, carefully adjusted to the demand, is necessary not only to promote, but to maintain in a satisfactory state, the chief objects of colonial industry. We cannot forbear adding, that while we regard the establishment of systematic immigration as indispensable to the welfare of the colony, we consider it also calculated to afford seasonable relief to a portion of the unemployed, and consequently suffering, inhabitants of the mother country. For whilst in New South Wales there is a superabundance of all the necessaries of life, and a deficient population, in the United Kingdom the opposite condition of excess of population with deficient means of subsistence has prevailed to an extent which has excited the deepest sympathies of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

We will give our best attention to the Estimates of Expenditure for the ensuing year, when laid before us; and also to the consideration of the renewal of those laws which your Excellency states are about to expire.

It is most gratifying to us to find that your Excellency's attention has been directed to the necessity of devising some efficient means for putting the great leading lines of thoroughfare throughout the colony into a proper state of repair. We shall cordially co-operate with your Excellency in devising means for effecting this most important object. We concur with your Excellency in believing that when the state of the roads has been so improved as to justify the imposition of tolls, a considerable annual revenue may be raised, and which we feel assured will be cheerfully contributed by those who will thus have secured to them the advantages of improved internal communition throughout the country.

The Bill which your Excellency proposes to lay before us, for placing steam vessels, employed in the conveyance of passengers, under some system of supervision, shall receive our best consideration.

It affords us the highest satisfaction to hear that Her Majesty's Government have conceded the right to this Council of appropriating the casual revenue of the Crown, collected in this colony, and in this feeling we are persuaded that all classes of our fellow-colonists will participate.

Mr. COWPER then moved that the address be adopted by the Council.

Mr. FOSTER seconded the motion.

Mr. BLAND rose, not to oppose the address, which he believed and hoped would be received not only in that House but in the colony at large with one voice of approbation. But there was one point in his Excellency's speech to which he felt called on to allude, because he believed it to be vitally connected with the interests of the colony. The point to which he would draw attention was the recommendation contained in his Excellency's speech for the renewal of emigration, and the danger of exporting the capital of the colony for the increase of its population, which would require an additional and increased outlay of such capital. (Great laughter.) His Excellency was at present young in the colony, and was not aware perhaps, of the opinion which was extending and widening amongst the colonists of the evil that had thus been caused to the colony. The proposal to carry on immigration to the colony as it had hitherto been carried on was a proposal of contradictions. It was a proposal which involved a decrease of the capital at the time when the increase of population, demanded its increase. They must all see the operation of this proposed system in their own establishments. If they took on more servants and had to pay them wages, they had to extend their business, their outlay;—in fact, to invest more capital in their concerns. This was not a subject to be passed over lightly. Immigration, be it once, and most cordially admitted was greatly to be desired. The increase of labour was become absolutely necessary to the progressive prosperity of the colony. But it would not do, because labour was wanted greatly, to buy it at too high a price,—a price they could not afford to give. There could be no doubt that the recent depression which had occurred in the colony was attributable to this impolicy. In their anxiety to import labour, the colonists had forgotten that not only had they to purchase labour, but that they had to maintain it when it arrived here, and that, at a price equal to the cost of the importation of such immigrants. During the great years of immigration the colony had paid nearly a million of money for labour only, but whilst importing this mass of people they had been forced into the greater expenditure of £1,200,000 for bread stuffs to support those whom they had thus imported. They had, therefore, in fact exported above two millions of the capital of the colony for this labour, and at the same time had hastily sacrificed a large expenditure of from two to three hundred thousand pounds per annum by relinquishing the transportation system. The home country, with all its boasted wealth, could not have done this; and it was only the extraordinary wealth of the colony which enabled it to do so. He feared that His Excellency was deceived into the opinion that this immense expenditure arose out of what it was the fashion to term the "fictitious prosperity of the colony." It was no such thing—it arose out of the real wealth of the colony; for what was the fact? the colony had exported upwards of two millions of sterling money, not in exchange for merchantable commodities, which to sell again would only be to satisfy the wants of the community, or to obtain money in return from foreigners, but to obtain labour, which would be required to be employed at an additional outlay of the capital of the colony. Deeply concurring, as he did, in the sentiments expressed in the address, that the want of labour was most urgent and pressing, he still more deeply regretted that some plan of immigration had not been suggested, which might save them from the evils to which he had alluded. The immense advantages which immigration offered to the parent country would, he was sure, if fairly weighed, save the colony from pursuing a course destructive to her own interests, and of the interests of all who come to her shores. He had felt bound to make these remarks. He should probably have an opportunity of entering more fully into the subject on a future occasion; but while he cordially supported the address, he could not refrain from expressing his opinion on this point.

Mr. ROBINSON would not have risen on that occasion, except for the remarks of his honorable friend the member for Cumberland. He, like his honorable friend the member for Sydney, was not prepared to say that the colony ought to import the labour it wanted at its own expense, but that the home government, the home country, which derived equal benefit from such emigration, should take its share. In other points he was happy to support the address, although there were subjects omitted in it to which he thought allusion should have been made. The education question was one which the colonists could not, and would not, have longer delayed; and glad should he have been to have been informed of the sentiments of the Government on this all important question. He would also say that, whilst the present reference to the state of roads was satisfactory, yet it was lamentable to reflect that what might two or three years ago have been performed at a comparatively trifling expense, would now have to be executed not only at a great price, but also would tend to withdraw their already limited supply of labour from those pursuits in which it was so imperatively needed.

Mr. MURRAY begged to state that there was one point in the address in which he did not concur. It was that part of the address which gave to his Excellency assurance of the great prosperity of the colony. This assurance was given in terms which he thought would be injurious to the colony. He denied that the cheapness of the necessaries of life evidenced the prosperity of a state; that the low price of colonial produce could form any index from which it could be argued that the colony was rich. Nor was it to be concluded that, because the revenue was flourishing, the colony was prosperous. Because people were obliged to purchase duty-paying articles, it did not follow that the price of their own property was improved; and it would be easy to prove that land and stock, which were the real property of the colonists, which were the elements which gave a price to all other commodities, had no real exchangeable price at all. The consumption of spirits—the number of publicans' licenses, which formed the chief items of their revenue, were undoubtedly great; but these sources of revenue might in their increase involve the ruin of the real interests of the colony. He could not agree in the position assumed by the honorable member for Sydney, that the exportation of capital from the colony, for the importation of labour, had been injurious. He did not believe in reality that a shilling had been exported from the colony for labour. The merchant in England, acting as emigration agent, made his bargain—he had his agent here, who received from the Government the bounty money for such immigrants. But in most cases the money was not remitted home, but colonial produce bought with that money. The greatest amount of immigration took place in 1836, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, but out of those years he found but two in which there had been any diminution of the amount of coin held by the banks. They ought to regard labour merely as any other article of merchandise. Suppose a merchant sent sugar to the colony, and part of it was sold to the colony for consumption, and part exported and sold at a profit; the colony would profit equally, it would gain so much, by the traffic; and so with labour, if the labour raised products which realised a profit in Great Britain or in other countries, then it was wise and expedient to import it. If the balance of profit arising from the sale of wool in England, which had been produced by the immigration to the colony, could be calculated, it would be found that it was superior in amount to the cost of the importation of the immigrants. The honorable member also seemed to think that the cessation of assignment had done much to affect the interests of the colony. He could not concur with him; assignment might and did do much for the early progression of the colony; but when the colony became great, when it became subject to the influence of opinion, it was declared that assignment was bad, and it was, and ought to have been abolished. It was a system that was most demoralising to the community at large. It was not dealing in the right spirit with the prisoner, whilst to the master it was most demoralising, if in no other light, in the light which ought to teach him that he was called upon to give an equivalent to every man for the service rendered to him; with these observations he should support the address.

The question was then put by the SPEAKER, and the address was carried unanimously. The Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer were appointed to request His Excellency to fix a time for its delivery.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Mr. H W. Parker was re-appointed to the office of Chairman of Committees.

COAL MONOPOLY.

Mr. GRANT gave notice, that on Tuesday, the 18th instant, he would move the following resolutions:—"1. That the monopoly of coal in these colonies, for thirty-one years, was granted to the Australian Agricultural Company, in 1826, by a mere letter from Earl Bathurst—the said monopoly being in direct violation of the Statute of twenty-first James I., chap. 3,—by which the power of the Crown itself to grant any such monopoly was expressly debarred for all time coming. 2. That this monopoly of fuel, which may be termed the second necessary of life, has consequently been enjoyed illegally by the said Company for the last twenty years. 3. That without reference to the individual injury inflicted upon almost every member of the community, by enhancing the price of coal, beyond that amount which has lately been proved to be its fair or reasonable value, in direct opposition to the spirit of the Charter, this assumed monopoly is calculated to check the advance of the colony, by deterring enterprising individuals at home, who might otherwise be induced to embark some of their superfluous capital in extending to this colony the mighty benefits to be derived from Railways and Steam Navigation, (not to mention the smelting of ore and other minor matters) in a country abounding with coal, but unfortunately not with navigable rivers. 4. That His Excellency the Governor be respectfully solicited not to lend the countenance or support of Government to any legal proceeding, having for its object the maintenance of this illegal and obnoxious monopoly."

The Council adjourned at 5 o'clock till 3 o'clock this day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

In Equity.

Before Mr. Justice Therry.

SMITH AND OTHERS v. STIRLING AND OTHERS.

In this case the Court was moved, on affidavit, for an order of discharge, on payment of costs of suit.

The Court reserved the case to consider its decision.

BURNS v. BRIERLEY.

In this matter an order was made for a witness to be examined *de bene esse* in the cause.

HUNTER v. O'HARA AND OTHERS.

In this suit an application was made by one side, to compel the other to supply certain evidence. The case was argued at great length, and the Court ultimately reserved its decision.

WILSHIRE v. DOYLE AND ANOTHER.

The following judgment was pronounced:—

In this case the question that now arises is, whether the writ of subpœna, which has issued for the payment of the costs of one of the defendants, O'Hara, has issued regularly. And if it be not actually taken away it must be recognised as the usual and established mode, both here and in England, of enforcing the payment of costs. Here, by our rules, the writ of execution is done away with, and as a substitute for it, for the purpose of compelling obedience to any order or decree of the Court, in its equitable jurisdiction, on the party being served with a copy of the order or decree, he shall be held bound to do the act, the decree or order injoins. It is further provided by our rules, that a party prosecuting such order or decree, shall at the expiration of the time limited to do some act, be entitled to an attachment, except the act required to be done be to pay money, which I take to mean money only, or costs only, or money with costs. If the defendant, therefore, sought to enforce the payment of these costs under the decree or order, the service of which has been substituted for a writ of execution, it is manifest he would not be entitled to an attachment, the decree or order being for the payment of money. But he has proceeded, not by writ of execution, which our rules have taken away, but by subpœna, which is not taken away, either here or in England. As the subpœna then remains, the attachment consequent upon it, remains also. The attachment disallowed by our rules for a disobedience to a decree or order for the payment of money, is an attachment issuing upon *the service of a decree or order*, which was put in the place of an execution, and has nothing to do with any case, except where the writ of execution formerly issued. It may have been, and, indeed, I am so satisfied that it was an inadvertent omission not to do away with attachment consequent on a subpœna for costs, as well as on attachment upon a decree or order to pay money, that I have represented the case to the Judges, and obtained their concurrence in passing a rule which will in future prevent the inconsistency and injustice of a party being prohibited from the use of a writ of attachment upon a decree or order for the payment of costs; and yet being permitted the use of it in a subpœna for the payment of them. To permit and uphold such a practice would be to abolish personal arrest by one process, and to sanction and support it by another. The continuance of the subpœna for costs in England is no reason for its continuance here; for there, arrest for debt is not, as it is here, abolished. Moreover, it is manifest from the 26th section of the 7th Victoria, No. 9, by which arrest or imprisonment is abolished on any execution issuing out of any Court of Equity, it is to accident or inadvertence rather than design, that the arrest, which is brought about by an attachment issuing on a subpœna for costs, was not then abolished also. However, though we cannot by an *ex post facto* law affect a past or a pending case in Court, and therefore this application will be entitled to bear date on the day on which it was made; yet, for the future, the rule now promulgated will prevent the recurrence of such an anomaly as that of prohibiting arrest for costs by one process of the Court, and permitting and upholding it by another.

Rule of Court.

The following Rule of Court was promulgated yesterday in the Supreme Court of New South Wales:—

Tuesday, 4th May, 1847.

REGULA GENERALIS.

It is ordered that after this no subpœna for costs shall be allowed, but the party seeking to recover costs shall proceed, in the manner directed by the Act of 5 Vic., No. 9, sec. 43 (Prec. 295, 276), and no attachment shall issue for the enforcing of any decree or order directing the payment of money to any person; provided that an attachment may issue when the decree or order directs the payment of money into Court.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C. J.
J. N. DICKINSON.
R. THERRY.

Sittings after Term.

Before the Chief Justice and a Jury of four.

WALKER v. POLACK AND ANOTHER.

This was an action to recover compensation for a trespass upon a cattle station of the plaintiff, in the neighbourhood of Twofold Bay. The plaintiff was Mr. Wm. Walker, junior, and the defendants were trustees for the sons of Mr. A. Polack, of Sydney. The trespass complained of was by depasturing two thousand sheep on a run, which it was proved had been transferred to the plaintiff by Messrs. Imlay.

Verdict for the plaintiff—damages one shilling.

SIMPSON v. BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

This was an action of *detenue* brought to recover possession of a title deed, alleged in the declaration to be the property of the plaintiff, and detained by the defendant.

Messrs. Windeyer and Michie appeared for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Broadhurst for the defendant.

It appeared that the plaintiff's claim to the deed in question was founded on the following circumstances:—One Richard Alexander Wiseman had, in the year 1842, consented to indorse a promissory note for a person named John Martin Davis for £624, on condition of Davis giving to Wiseman a mortgage of property (called Mary Villa, on the Upper Hunter) to receive the amount. Wiseman got the note discounted at the Bank of Australasia, handing over (without formally assigning) the deed in question, to secure the bank for its advance on the note. Sometime after, at the latter end of 1843, Wiseman executed a bill of sale in favour of the bank for £22,000 to renew all his liabilities to the bank, the promissory note included, and in December, 1843, sequestrated his estate as insolvent, and Messrs. Rattrey and Brown being appointed and confirmed trustees of Wiseman's estate. These trustees, having managed the estate for some time, at length put up the remainder of the assets for sale, which were purchased by the plaintiff Simpson, to whom an assignment of the trustees' interest in the mortgage deed, together with the rest of the assets, was made to Simpson, by an indenture under seal. Simpson thus being placed in the position of Wiseman's trustees, contended that as the bank was fully secured under the bill of sale, for all its advances to Wiseman, the bank could have no claim on the deed, which from the time of the purchase of Wiseman's trustees, must belong to Simpson. On the part of defendant, evidence was offered to show that this mortgage to Wiseman had been satisfied by Davis, whilst the deed was in the hands of the bank, and that the plaintiff was therefore not possessed of the deed, as of his own property. His Honor directed the jury, that if they were of opinion that the plaintiff had a general property in the deed, they must find for him, notwithstanding they might be of opinion that the bank had a special claim by way of lien, as the defendant had no plea of lien on the record; but that if the jury thought, on any of the grounds urged for the defence, that the bank, when the deed was demanded of them, on the plaintiff's behalf, had not the power to part with it, the demand would go for nothing.

The Jury, after having retired for about half an hour, returned a verdict generally for the defendants.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

METEOROLOGY.

(*Compiled expressly for the* Sydney Morning Herald.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 27TH APRIL, TO 3RD MAY, 1847.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER.				ATTACHED THERMOMETER.				DETACHED THERMOMETER.				WET THERM. AT 2½ P.M.	RAIN FALLEN	WINDS.
		8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.			
Tuesday 27	12	29·710	29·734	29·762	29·551	63	66	64	63	61	70	63	60	64	0·05	W.S.W., S.
Wednesday 28	13	29·946	29·924	29·912	29·931	60	63	61	62	57	60	60	60	56	....	S.W. by W., S. by W., S., S.S.E.
Thursday 29	14	29·950	29·924	29·926	29·945	61	63	62	62	58	62	59	61	58	....	S.W. by W., S., S. by E.
Friday 30	○ 11·30 midt.	29·952	29·894	29·865	29·891	60	66	64	64	58	66	62	61	61	....	S.W. by W., S.W., and calm.
Saturday 1	16	29·854	29·776	29·753	29·762	61	70	65	64	58	66	65	64	65	....	Calm, W.S.W., N.E. by E.N. by E., N.N.W.
Sunday 2	17	29·856	29·893	29·894	29·913	62	65	64	63	60	67	63	57	62	....	W.S.W., W. by S., calm, S.E.
Monday 3	18	29·945	29·910	29·908	29·915	58	64	64	63	57	67	62	58	63	....	W. by S., W., and calm, W.N.W.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 27.—Forenoon fresh west-south-westerly breezes, atmosphere beautifully clear: P.M. light airs till 4—5, when began to blow fresh from southward, clouded over, and after 8 o'clock blew very squally with rain. Latter night moderate, no rain.

Wednesday, 28.—Fresh wind all day, veered from south-west to south-south-east. Cloudy, and toward evening a rather threatening appearance, but no rain.

Thursday, 29.—Dull cloudy weather, moderately fresh breezes from south-west A.M. Southerly middle and latter parts. Night light wind, and hazy. A considerable swell set in from south and eastward all this day and night.

Friday, 30.—Gentle airs and breezes all day, clear, and fine summer weather. Night calm and cloudless. The swell at sea kept on the increase through this day, and surf continued to break heavily during the night.

Saturday, May 1.—Very lovely weather, no clouds, light westerly breezes till 9, afterwards calm till 1 o'clock, then light north-easterly airs and calms. Swell gradually subsided this day.

Sunday, 2.—Calms and light winds; very delightful weather; clear sky all day and night. Latter night fresh and rather sharp westerly wind.

Monday, 3.—Keen westerly wind early, sunk gradually A.M., and continued light airs P.M.: dry clear atmosphere all day. Fore night nearly calm, light west-north-westerly breezes.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(*From late Australasian Papers.*)

The western boundary line of the province of Port Phillip is being laid down by Mr. Wade, five miles beyond the mouth of the Glenelg.—The celebrated horse Patchwork, imported into Port Phillip by A. Goldsmith, Esq., of Bun ningyong, who purchased him for the sum of £1200, had died.—The population of Melbourne is estimated at about 11,000, and the number of licensed public-houses is nearly 100.—Dr. Thompson, of Geelong, had commenced an action of libel against Mr. Russell, of the same place, for remarks made by the latter gentleman on the occasion of the transportation question.—The two aboriginal natives convicted of the murder of Mr. Beveridge would be hanged at Melbourne on the 29th April.—The body of Mr. M'Donald, a well-known resident in the district of Port Phillip, had been found floating in the River Plenty.—It has been discovered that a quantity of stones and dirt has been shipped at Adelaide, and advances been obtained on it as lead ore; the names of the guilty parties have not been yet made public.—Good specimens of copper are said to have been discovered at York Peninsula.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.

Before the Chairman, W. S. Deloitte, and John Henderson, Esquires, Justices of the Peace.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases for the Crown:

Richard Sykes and *James Patterson* were indicted—Sykes for stealing, and Patterson for feloniously receiving two orders for the payment of £25 10s. 3d., the property of one James Taylor. The prisoner Sykes pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Sydney Gaol; and the Jury found the prisoner Patterson not guilty, and he was discharged.

Samuel Yould was indicted for stealing a coil of rope, the property of one Solomon Davis. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' labour in irons.

John Lacy was indicted for stealing a saddle, the property of one Jane Binnie. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to eighteen months' labour in irons.

John Lane was indicted for stealing a dish, the property of one Henry Hyndes. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' labour in irons.

Thomas Smith was indicted for stealing a quantity of nails, the property of one Hugh Kidd. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' labour in irons.

William Ruffle was indicted for rescuing several sheep that had been impounded for trespassing upon the land of one Charles Daniel O'Connell. The Jury found the defendant not guilty, and he was discharged.

John Fitzgerald was indicted for stealing a watch from the person of one Samuel Brush. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years' labour in irons.

William Aird was indicted for stealing some silver money, the property of one Nicholas Head. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment; the three last days in each week to be in solitary confinement.

The Court adjourned till this morning.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. A. C. Brown.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Mutton Tallow.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Linseed Oil, Mustards, Pickles, Manila Rope, Pearlash, Saltpetre, Ginger, Beef, Vinegar, Wool, and Hides.

Mr. Stubbs.—At Mr. M. Reynold's, at the Oaks, Kissing Point, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Library, Carts, Harness, &c.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, China and Manila Goods, Ivory Chessmen.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At Mr. Alexander's Repository, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Dresden Porcelain Ware, Whaling Gear.

The Sheriff.—At the London Tavern, at 12 o'clock, House and Premises in Watt street, Newcastle, and Sheep and Station at New England.

Electoral Lists.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that he has appointed the following gentlemen to assist in revising the Electoral Lists, under the Act of Council, 6th Victoria, No. 16, viz.:—Berrima — William John Cordeaux, and Henry Molesworth Oxley, Esqrs. Windsor—George M. C. Bowen, George Rouse, and Edmund Burke, Esqrs.

Wellington.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Frederic John Cockburn, to be Clerk of Petty Sessions at Wellington.

Slaughter-houses.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Robert Byers to be Inspector of Slaughter-houses, and of cattle intended to be slaughtered, at Blackman's Point, Port Macquarie, and its vicinity; and Mr. John Campbell, Chief Constable at Muswellbrook, to be Inspector of Slaughter-houses, and of cattle intended to be slaughtered, in the town and district of Muswellbrook.

Yass.—Inspector of Weights and Measures.—At a Court of Petty Sessions held at the Police Office, Yass, on the 27th April, Mr. Richard Mallyon, Chief Constable of Yass, was appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures, in and for the said district.

Dunn's Plains—District of Bathurst.—A public pound has been established at Dunn's Plains, near Bathurst, on the village reserve, where the road from Foster's Valley crosses Piper's Creek. Mr. Richard Aldred has been appointed the poundkeeper.

Grain.—Statement of the various descriptions of grain held by Government on the 1st May, 1847:—Wheat, 39,014 bushels; maize, 6640 bushels.

Female Factory.—State of the Female Factory, Parramatta, on the 1st May, 1847:—Under colonial sentence, 29; not under colonial sentence, 56; in hospital, 18; lunatics, 21. Total number of women, 124. Children in health, 46; children in hospital, 2. Total number of children, 48.

Roman Catholic Missions.—We believe the Roman Catholics are in treaty for a small farm in the district of Kissing Point, on which they intend to form a Sanatorium, or establishment for the use of the French Missionaries in the South Seas who may be compelled to leave their missions from ill health, and require a change of air to promote their recovery.

Court of Requests.—The Court of Requests adjourned yesterday at No. 99, and will resume its sitting this day at No. 100.

Publicans' Bonds.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, with Captain Innes, will attend at the Police Office, at eleven o'clock A.M., this day, for the purpose of taking the remaining bonds from all individuals who have obtained licenses, and these parties are, therefore, particularly cautioned to be in attendance at that hour with their sureties.

Extensive Seizure.—At daybreak yesterday morning, Captain Innes, accompanied by Inspector Higgins, and several other officers of the Sydney police, proceeded to the premises of H. J. Lopdell, of Hart's-buildings, Pitt-street, where they effected the seizure of a very extensive still, upwards of twenty-five gallons content. The head of the still, the worm, several gallons of spirits, together with several large casks filled with wash, low wines, and other articles, all used for the purposes of distillation, were seized and lodged in the receiving watch-house. Not less than five drays were employed in removing the property seized from Hart's-buildings to the receiving watch-house.

Police Court, Tuesday.—The names of the magistrates on the roster were S. A. Donaldson and William Fanning, Esquires, neither of whom attended. The Court was opened before Captain Innes, at nine o'clock, who disposed of all the cases but four. The Court was then adjourned till half-past ten for the attendance of a second magistrate to hear the charges of assault. The lists were cleared off before eleven, by the Mayor and Mr. Windeyer. There were nine drunkards, fifteen general charges, and two summons cases on the lists.

Committal.—Ann Glover, free by servitude, was yesterday committed to take her trial for stealing a watch from a man named Oliver, whom she had made acquaintance with in the street some days ago.

Price of Tallow.—In our quotations of this article in a paragraph which appeared in our journal of Monday last, we stated that beef tallow had been sold at £32 12s 6d. per ton. We find, however, that it was an inferior sample of mutton tallow that was sold at that price: prime beef tallow, fetching £31 10s, and prime mutton, £33.

Mr. Charles Newton has requested us to call attention to his sale of China goods, which takes place, this day, at his rooms, at eleven o'clock. Intending purchasers can inspect the articles previous to the sale.—*Communicated.*

Valuable Horses.—Purchasers of horses are reminded that Mr. Samuel Lyons sells, this day, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Alexander's Repository, Pitt-street, twelve superior bred horses, the greater part broken to saddle. Gentlemen requiring neat hacks, will find this lot suit their wishes.—*Communicated.*

Elegant Dresden Porcelain Ware.—We are requested by Mr. Mort to call the attention of our readers to the sale of elegant Dresden porcelain dinner, dessert, and tea services, recently imported, to take place at his Rooms, this day, at eleven o'clock. Private families are reminded that these beautiful goods are well worthy their attention, and that they will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIO

(*From our Correspondents.*)

PARRAMATTA.

ELECTION FOR DISTRICT COUNCILLORS

Yesterday (Tuesday) being the day appointed for the nomination of members to serve in the District Council of Parramatta by noon (the hour of meeting) there was a very numerous attendance at the hustings erected in front of the Court House.

Dr. Hill (the Warden of the District Council) came on the hustings as the town clock (that of the St. John's Church) was striking the midday hour, and opened the proceedings of the day by reading the 8th clause of the Charter of Incorporation, under the provisions of which the electors had assembled. He trusted that the same feeling which had always prevailed at election meetings in Parramatta would characterise the present one—that of giving to every speaker a fair and impartial hearing; and that should there be opposition, a kindly and friendly spirit would prevail among the candidates. The present election occurred through the retirement from office of Messrs. Pye, Howison, and Nichols, by effluxion of time; and it was for the electors to fill up the vacancies so occasioned.

Mr. Andrew Murray said, I am an old inhabitant of Parramatta, though I have not been a resident here for two or three years. At an early hour this morning I crossed the Blue Mountains, on my downward course from Bathurst, and when I was descending one of those hills from which an entrance is gained into the town, recollections pressed on me of events which had transpired during the very many years I was a sojourner here. Hardly had I entered the town before I was told it was District Council election day, and scarcely had I got to "mine inn" before an old and valued friend told me, one who was an equally tried and valued friend (I allude to Mr. James Pye) was a candidate for re election, and whom I now beg to propose to the notice of the electors (loud cheers). He (Mr. M.) having travelled this morning from the Blue Mountains, and hurried off to the hustings the moment he got into Parramatta; although he had much matter for discourse, yet as his notes were in his saddle bags, he trusted excuse would be made for a brief, and withal a hurried speech. A few words, however, in reference to the District Council of Parramatta. The immortal Burns had written—

> Fair for your honest, sonsie face,
> Great chieftain of the pudding race,
> A' boon them a' ye tak your place.

The first line applied to Mr. Pye—he had been an honest and faithful member of the District Council in serving the interests of the electors; and in reference to the third line, the Parramatta District Council, did take a high place, as it had been the only working District Council in the colony, and it had worked in such a manner as had gained a general good opinion. He (Mr. M.) was one of the councillors appointed by the Crown in the Charter of Incorporation. Mr. Pye had been a fellow workman in the body with him, and therefore he felt confidence in proposing him. He (Mr. M.) had had the honour of being a proposer at the first election for a member to represent Parramatta in the Legislative Council—that was the "big go" of colonial representation, and in now having a touch at the "little go," he proposed a tried man, one whom he, from experience, knew the calibre of, and felt assured was a man who could shoot out when the interests of the town and district were in question. Such was the "fit and proper" person he proposed. Fit and proper were two words of common parlance, and his (Mr. M's.) assertions might be met with a pun, that promises, like pie crusts are easily broken; but his pie was a crusty one (laughter), and in the midst of all the ups and downs. By the way he (Mr. M.) had experienced many ups and downs in coming from Bathurst, and therefore he spoke more confidently of the working of the Parramatta District Council in providing good and even roads throughout the district. Mr. James Pye had been at his post working energetically for the interests of the district. Mr. M. then alluded at some length to the powers conferred on District Councils by their charters, which placed under their control the establishment of a system of education, and also the charge of the police, and considered the Legislative Council had been induced to prevent their being carried into full effect, because they might not be apt assistants to some schemes that body might want to carry out: for District Councils in fact stood in the light of somewhat opposing bodies, as they were not locally legislative, but locally *executive* ones.

Mr. James Smith seconded the nomination, and read some statistics, showing that the cost of the work performed by the District Council on the roads, had been executed at a third less of the cost the Government incurred when it had similar operations under performance, and while he begged to compliment the other two retiring members, Messrs. Howison and Nichols on the zealous and indefatigable manner in which they had performed their duties, he would beg to remark on behalf of the candidate whose nomination he seconded, that since Mr. Pye was elected councillor, there had been fifty eight meetings of the Council, and from not one of which had he been absent.

Mr. John F. Staff begged to nominate for re-election a retiring member, Mr. James Howison. Mr Murray had said he watched narrowly the proceedings of the District Council, as duly reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. He (Mr. S.) had also closely watched them by the additional reports appearing in the local paper, the *Parramatta Messenger*. Mr. S. then read the duties incumbent on District Councillors, and showed that Mr. Howison had faithfully and ably performed each and every one of them to the letter. The Act which gave the colony District Councils was a mere concession of right in yielding to the colonists representation. Without offering any objections to other retiring members, now candidates for re-election, or to any others who might be proposed, he would only beg of the electors to act with caution, and to bear in mind Mr. Howison had been tried in the office of a District Councillor, and had shown a deep interest in many local matters particularly in that most important to Parramatta—a good and sufficient supply of water; and that Mr. H. was was not only the first to privately moot the subject, but had spent many days in surveying localities, from which the supply was proposed to be drawn, and the means of its conduct into the town.

Mr. John Hamilton had much pleasure in seconding the nomination. He (Mr. H.) was opposed *in toto* to District Councils, and looked upon these bodies as being a measure as austere and despotic as the man who created them, and boasted in the Legislative Council he had done so. It was a blessing to the colony the Legislative Council, as now constituted, had prevented the working out the full powers given by the Charter of Incorporation, in abeyance; or in other words to a certain extent quashed them. He (Mr. H.) need only refer in support of the strong opinion he had expressed to the infamous 49th clause of the Imperial Act—the Algerine clause. (Mr. H. here read the clause empowering the seizure by distress and sale of the goods of any inhabitant of the district in the event of non-payment of rates). The electors might well shudder at this clause. It was a clause most despotic in its principles. District Councillors he regarded as mere road trustees; they had in fact been nothing more than such; but they had all worked well in this district, and therefore deserved the thanks of the district, and the public for their labours; and so onerous was the office, he (Mr. H.) considered the electors ought to return the councillors thanks for performing the duties they had. Amongst the foremost who had laboured hard was Mr. Howison, whose nomination he now seconded.

Mr. M. Mosely Cohen would beg to propose one who, while he was his (Mr. C.'s) old, long-tried, valued friend, was also the long-tried and sincere friend of the colony,—Mr. George Robert Nichols. (Loud cheers.) "Good wine needs no bush." It was therefore unnecessary to say much about Mr. Nichols. His exertions on behalf of the inhabitants of the town and district stood on record: and if he had not attended every meeting of the District Council, he was always present when his services were wanted. As Mr. Nichols, he felt assured, was known to every man, woman, and child, not only in the district, but in the colony, he should content himself by merely proposing him.

Mr. Andrew Nash seconded the nomination.

Mr. Blakefield proposed Mr. Hugh Taylor, Sen. Mr. T. might not be a man of education, but any deficiency in that respect would be supplied by indomitable perseverance. Taylor had been an agitator in the town and district, but it had always been for its welfare, and many important objects which would have through others supineness been lost, had been gained through Taylor's agitation.

Mr. M. Mosely Cohen: Strange as it might appear for him, after proposing Mr. Nichols, to second another candidate, yet as he had given some time since a promise to Mr. T. that he would second him, he now kept his promise, and he felt pleasure in keeping it, because Mr. Taylor had advanced the interests of the town, and the wider field opened to him as a District Councillor would enable him to more extensively exert himself in his praiseworthy views.

The Warden having asked if there were any other candidates to be proposed, and no reply being given, called on the gentlemen proposed to address the electors.

Mr. James Pye had had the honour three years since of being elected a District Councillor, and in now appearing to seek a renewal of the honour, sought the judgment of the electors on his performance of the duties they had delegated to him. If their opinion of the humble abilities he had exercised in their behalf was favourable, his re-election was secured, and he would assure the electors he should be most sorry to hear a single voice raised in his favour, which was not given in sincere approval of his past conduct. That conduct he believed had been at all times plain and straightforward, and if the electors thought they could procure a better man than him (Mr. Pye) do not let them elect him, for he (Mr. P.) would pledge himself to use his best exertions in that, the more worthy persons behalf.

Some rather irrelevant discussion here took place between an elector and Mr. Pye relative to a supposed opposition of Mr. Pye to the Government relinquishing the arrears of quit-rents, but the explanation given by Mr. Pye was most satisfactory.

Mr. Howison said, I stand before you, electors, to render up an account of my stewardship, if it is considered I have done well and faithfully, I crave your confidence in seeking re-election.

The next candidate, as proposed, was Mr. Nichols, but Mr. N., as was subsequently stated by one of his friends, had been most unexpectedly detained in Sydney.

Mr. Hugh Taylor: Two days since he had not the slightest idea he should ever be proposed as a candidate for the office of a District Councillor. It was well known that each year he (Mr. T.) had brought into the field, and exerted himself in their behalf, parties whom he was happy to say had always been returned. This year, though solicitation had been made to various gentlemen, none had chosen to come forward. He therefore now offered himself to the notice of the electors. People in Parramatta knew him to be a plain man, one without either pride or ambition; and if Hughey Taylor went into the District Council, it was to serve the interests of the town. And his own interest, he might remark, was much mixed up with those of the electors as a body. He would promise the electors, if returned, to employ his humble abilities unceasingly in their behalf; and he would also promise that they would get no long speeches in the Council from him; but perhaps the want of being able to excel in this might be made up for by a promise of sparing neither time nor expense in behalf of his constituents.

The Warden then called for a show of hands in favour of the various candidates, and pronounced the election to have fallen on Messrs. Taylor, Nichols, and Howison. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Pye, and which will take place on Friday. Three cheers having been given for the Warden, the meeting separated, and a more orderly and respectable one certainly never assembled, for although there was, as at all elections, some little sparring of words, yet when the business of the day was over, there did not appear the slightest feeling of ill-nature prevailing between the various candidates, or their numerous supporters.

MORETON BAY.

May 1st.—The present season, from the luxuriant appearance of the grass lands, will be a most profitable one to the stockholders of these districts. The large number of cattle and sheep that are daily arriving at the boiling down establishment at Brisbane and Ipswich are in capital condition. The average produce of tallow is consequently very heavy: a large quantity of that article will be shipped from this port during the winter months; in fact the present extravagant rate of wages demanded by men seeking employment leaves scarcely any other resource to the squatter, but to boil down to save expenses. £30 per annum for ordinary shepherds is readily given; a rate much more than can be given with any hope of profit to the breeder. Large quantities of stock continue to arrive on the Downs from the Middle District, most of which are taking up the country about the Boyne and its tributaries. Some parties, I understand, intend to penetrate the country more to the westward; and the track of Sir Thomas Mitchell will, there is every probability, be reached shortly by some of those adventurous men, who are fast pushing the step of civilization into the wilderness.

The season for gathering the fruit of the bunya-bunya-tree is just over, and the blacks, who assemble in the districts where that valuable tree flourishes, are breaking up, and are returning to their native wilds; it is conjectured that 5000 blacks congregated this year to partake of the bountiful repast furnished them by nature's hand; as a matter of course they did not separate without a grand corroboree and fight; in the latter affair sundry lives were lost, but on the whole the separation of the numerous tribes has been very peaceable; the stations visited by them *en route* home were passed by quietly; and from what I can learn they promise to behave well towards their white brethren in future. A very excellent plan has been adopted by Mr. Rollaston, the Crown Lands Commissioner stationed on the Darling Downs, by issuing to the aboriginals in his district sundry slops, &c., yearly; this year he proposes giving each jin a blanket and shirt, and to the blackfellows a shirt, tomahawk, and knife. It is to be hoped that this act of kindness will be appreciated by these dark sons of the soil, and induce them to continue upon peaceable terms with the residents.

It is a matter of considerable surprise that the Government have as yet taken no steps to lay out any of the land on the Darling Downs, as village reserves. I was much struck on visting the Downs recently to observe the large amount of business now done at Drayton, a situation well chosen, being the first stage after crossing the main range from the Moreton Bay district. Mr. Stephen Mehan has lately finished a very commodious inn at that locality, and which from experience I can vouch contains every requisite for the creature comforts. The Postmaster, Mr. T. Alford, has also a well built store and dwelling-house; there is also a blacksmith, wheelwright, and shoemakers' shop, and a couple of medical gentlemen have also recently established themselves in the neighbourhood; the inhabitants sadly want a tailor to set up amongst them, who would be insured of plenty of work; in fact, from the increasing traffic on the Downs, from the gradually opening out of the northen country, Drayton, must command a large amount of the inland business.

The Courts of Petty Sessions established in these districts I believe work very well, although some of the recently appointed constables have been trying it on rather strong in the information department, to raise the wind in the shape of fines.

At the annual Licensing Meeting held at the various Benches the following licenses were granted:—

In North Brisbane: Mr. D. Bow, Victoria Hotel; Mr. James Powers, Sovereign Hotel; Mr Alexander Wright, Caledonian Hotel; Mr. William Sheehan, St Patrick's Tavern; Mr Robert Holland, Sawyers' Arms

South Brisbane: Mr. Andrew Gealam, Harp of Erin; Mr. John Williams, Captain Piper; Mr. David Bunten, Woolpack; Mr. John M'Cabe, Commercial Hotel; and Mr. William Kostin, a confectioner's license.

At Kangaroo Point: Mr. John Campbell, Highlanders' Arms; Mr. Henry Prott, Bush and Commercial Hotel; and Mr. William Kelly, a confectioner's license.

At Ipswich: Mr. George Thorne, Queen's Arms Hotel; Mr. Thomas Moore, Caledonian Hotel; Mr. Michael Sheehan, Golden Fleece; Mr. Martin Byrne, Harp of Erin; and Messrs. Nichol and Goode, confectioners' licenses.

At Cunningham's Gap: Mr. John Perryman, Bush Inn.

At Gatton: Mr. John Burgess, Half-way House.

At Drayton, (Darling Downs): Mr. Stephen Mehan, the Drayton Arms.

Mrs. Sarah Owens was refused a continuance of her license, for an accommodation house, at the Old Man's Water-hole.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LABOUR.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—The imperative necessity which exists for the immediate adoption of some plan for resuming the importation of free labour, in a sufficient quantity to meet the urgent and increasing demands of the colonists, must plead my excuse for troubling you with the following suggestions, which, as a well-wisher to the colony, and one personally interested in the question, I throw out in the earnest hope, that *if not in themselves adopted, they may, at any rate, provoke that discussion which shall lead to the same results.*

That the question of emigration is most urgent and important, even the most sceptical must admit, for to what cause, save the want of labour, can be ascribed the difficulty which at present exists in the sale of sheep and other stock, as well as of land and colonial property generally? It cannot be that our tallow is selling low—the contrary is the case; neither can we ascribe it to the reduced price of our staple, for wool, although lower in price than last year, still comes near the average of previous seasons when sheep were more easy of sale than at present. It cannot be from any lack of water or pasture on our stations—thanks to a kind Providence they were never more abundantly supplied with both. Even the sometime bugbear of the so called "new regulations" cannot any longer be blamed as the cause, for they ceased with the issue of last week's *Government Gazette*, wherein the *really* new regulations are laid down, and which rather tell for, than against, the price of stock. Now, the cause lies solely in the want of labour—a man will not buy sheep because he knows not where to find shepherds; and if further argument were needed, I would only point to the fearful alternative to which in very desperation men have lent themselves, viz., the renewal of transportation, and the importation of cannibal savages.

And how is the evil to be remedied? With much deference I submit the way in which I think it might—I only hope that its simplicity may not lead to its rejection.

First, I would suggest that the Colonial Legislature, through the Governor, should with the least practicable delay select one or more gentlemen who should be considered qualified for the office (and of whom there are plenty in the colony) to proceed to Great Britain, and acting under the direction of the home Government, should send out to us with as little loss of time as possible, such a number of adult emigrants, with their families, as might be deemed equal to our wants, and that the remuneration of those gentlemen should be a certain rate per head on all emigrants which should meet the approval of our colonial board.

2nd. That the sum required for the introduction of such emigrants should be raised by the issue of debentures, bearing interest at five per cent., of which any amount could be disposed of in the colony. These debentures need not be issued until the arrival of the emigrants, as the home Government could draw on the colonial Treasury against each shipment.

3rd. *And on which the whole matter hinges.* That as is at present the case, the land fund (if it is to be diverted from its true and legitimate use, that of making roads and bridges to enable us to get at the land which produces the revenue) should, to the extent of its means, be devoted to the repayment of those debentures; BUT FAILING THIS FUND, *that a colonial enactment be made, authorising the collection from every employer of labour, of a certain rate per head for every servant or labourer employed, and that this enactment should apply to every employer of labour whether in town or country, throughout the colony.*

Such is the simple plan I would propose. I will now give an idea of what its working would be.

I will suppose that the colonists require fifteen hundred male adults annually, to import which will cost, at fifteen pounds per head, £22,500; and say that their wives and families (many of whom will be immediately useful) cost £30,000 more, we should have, for £52,500, from 4000 to 4500 souls landed on our shores, the effect of which would be at once to reduce the rate of labour, so far as regards pastoral and house servants, at the very least, £5 per head, and in some districts even more.

And what will the colonists have to pay to effect the saving here shown? Why, even supposing that the land fund will give nothing (for Heaven knows it won't yield much if we don't get labour)—that the Home Government lends no assistance—that the various parishes withhold their aid (although it would seem that the ends of Providence would force them into the adoption of that which they have hitherto so foolishly rejected; I allude to the distress so prevalent in Ireland and Scotland from scarcity, which will compel them to send the people somewhere)—that the whole burden is thrown on the colonist;—even in this, the very worst case that can be put, taking the employed at 80,000 souls—an estimate rather under than over the mark,—he will have to contribute but *thirteen shillings* per head to create a saving of at least *five pounds* on each and every servant he employs, leaving a clear difference in his favour of £4 7s *per head*. and I would ask is there any means by which we can import labour at a cheaper rate, putting convicts and cannibals out of the question, which I most fervently hope we may never see here? Is there any tax that would fall more equally, or that would give a larger return, or one that would be more cheerfully contributed, or more easily collected? Indeed its collection would be very simple and inexpensive in the towns; and as regards the country, the same returns which are now made for stock might embody the number of servants employed, attaching a ten or twenty pound penalty as a punishment, for making any false return.

An objection may be taken to the *principle* of the colonists sending money out of the colony for the purposes of emigration. I would not, however, send money, I would send colonial salted beef and wheat, as numerous account sales and certificates in the hands of various parties here will not only show the safety, but the profit of such a mode of remittance, and which would serve the colony in two ways. But it may be further argued, that salt beef and wheat are moneys worth, which is all the same thing as sending money. Well, even supposing the case, is not labour money also? Shear your wool in the grease for want of hands to wash it—let disease take off a few flocks of your sheep because you cannot pay the high wages demanded, to have that proper attention bestowed upon them which would have kept it away, and I think it will be discovered—that if beef and wheat is moneys worth so is labour; for on the prosperity of your stations depends the investment of an immense amount of English capital, which capital will only come where it can be worked to advantage. The increased quantity of wool alone, with the better condition in which it could be sent to the English market, would almost pay for the first year's importation of emigrants. To similar argument there is no end.

It is possible that the mechanics and labourers may be in arms at the renewal of emigration—the first class, however, need be under no apprehension, for it cannot be too strictly insisted upon by this Government, that none of their class be admissible. We want shepherds, which mechanics certainly are not. The labourer and the shepherd, too, may rest assured that, although their high wages may be apparently brought low by the continuous supply now advocated, other causes would shortly have the same effect; for the prosperity of the man must more or less depend upon that of the master; and let all remember, that if we do not obtain free labour, there are those amongst us who will not rest until we get that which is to be dreaded by all classes as the greatest evil that could befall us.

In writing the foregoing remarks I have not forgotten that our present Governor has made such representations, or otherwise taken such steps, as will probably ensure us a partial supply of emigrants; but this will only allay, it will not cure our wants. I believe I only utter what is evident to every man—that nothing but a *continuous* supply will give us the relief we require; and to obtain which we may rest assured, we must look to ourselves for the means—wait for the Home Government, or the land fund, or any other aid except what we create for ourselves, and we shall find that the injury will be done, the succour will arrive too late to ever make up for the losses consequent upon its long delay.

Trusting to your kindness to give this rather lengthy epistle an insertion in your extensively circulated journal,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS S. MORT.

Sydney, May 3rd.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

(*From the Atlas, December 13.*)

The time seems to be approaching when Sir Robert Peel's last for the regulation of the currency will have a "fair trial." The objections to its principle and its mode of operation have hitherto been confined to the banking profession, and a small portion of the thinking public who take an interest in the philosophy of the currency. The failure of the measure to accomplish any useful purpose has been confidently predicted by both these classes; and one of them, at least, having had the benefit of great experience in the practical details of the currency system, ought to be in a position to deliver a competent judgment. But it must be confessed, that the greater portion of the commercial public have been more inclined to coincide with the views of the late Premier than with those of the bankers; and the belief that the latter might have a personal interest adverse to the measure, has probably taken off some of the force which their deliberate and almost unanimous opinion must otherwise have had on the public mind. The press, too, with a few exceptions, decidedly approved of the general principles of the Bank Restriction Act; they thought there was no great harm in turning "the screw" on those who had hitherto had its management in their own hands; and sober men of business were pleased with the announcement, that the new Act was intended to carry out to its full extent the principle of *responsibility*, and "oblige those who traded on credit, to provide funds to meet their liabilities. In fact, the bankers had much the worse of the argument, and their protest against the Act, being regarded as quite self-interested, very little attention has been paid to it. Under these circumstances, the bankers have been obliged to be content to remain silent, waiting until the occurrence of an adverse exchange should show the inefficacy and mischievous tendency of the Act, and justify them in their condemnation of it.

As an adverse exchange has now occurred, the Act may be said to be upon its trial; and as the measure is one of universal interest, affecting the weekly wages of the working man, as much, and even more, than the rent-roll of the nobleman, and as it also "has a direct bearing on every question in which money has a part," it will not be out of place here to lay before the public, in a few words, the exact nature of the measure, and the mode in which it is expected and intended to operate. Divested of the extraneous questions which are mixed up with it, the principle of the Act may be very easily understood.

Those who hold the currency theory supported by Sir Robert Peel, maintain that the most perfect circulating medium is that which consists exclusively of the metals. According to them, gold, silver, and copper, are far preferable to any substitutes: and the intention of the Restriction Act is to make our circulating medium as nearly a metallic one as circumstances will admit. Hence the determination to fix the limit of the note circulation of each bank, and that all subsequent issues beyond that amount should be made in gold or silver. This has been accomplished by the Act. As gold and silver, however, are articles of merchandise as well as currency, the Act has further provided that any circumstance which draws away from us a portion of our gold or silver, shall, in the same ratio, diminish the amount of our circulating medium, and raise its value by making it scarce. In other words it shall produce a rise in the ordinary rates of interest with its usual consequences—a fall in the price of goods, until they reach the limit when foreigners will take them in preference to gold at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce; and thus check the demand upon us for the precious metals.

We believe we have stated fairly the intentions of the supporters of the Bank Restriction Act in this explanation; and if so, it will be evident that it is not bankers alone who have reason to complain of the attempt to enforce such an extraordinary theory of the currency. While the exchanges are in our favour—that is, while there is no demand for gold for exportation as an article of merchandise, of course there is ordinarily no contraction of the circulation—no increased value of money—no rise in the rate of interest—and no difficulty in obtaining money from bankers for the ordinary and necessary purposes of trade. But directly an inverse exchange takes place, everything is changed. Gold being in demand for exportation, money becomes 'dearer;' the Bank of England raises its rate of interest; the bankers throughout the kingdom do the same; bills are not readily discounted; manufacturers cannot obtain loans; they are compelled to sacrifice their goods; they diminish their stocks; work 'short time;' turn off their workmen; reduce the wages of those they retain; and so, by these violent means, bring goods into competition with gold, until, as we have stated, the foreigner finds it will be more advantageous to him to take goods at our low prices, than our gold at its fixed price, and thus at length matters are restored to an equilibrium.

The severity of these operations depends upon the length of time the exchanges may continue to be adverse to this country. If only a small quantity of gold is wanted for foreign export: or if the export takes place when the demand for money here is at its minimum; then the evils we have enumerated are not felt to any serious degree. But the great objection to the Restriction Act rests on the fact, that it is intended to produce the same effect on the amount of the circulation at all times and in all seasons. The injury it is likely to inflict on the commercial interests is exactly proportioned to the want or monetary assistance they may require. If the demand for bullion occurs at a period of the year when the circulation is ordinarily at its lowest point, a large amount of gold might be taken from us without producing any sensible effect upon the value of money; but if it happen at the period of the year when the agriculture and commerce of the country require large advances from the banks, of course the injury is proportionally greater.

The present state of the exchanges excites, perhaps, more alarm than is necessary amongst commercial men; because they do not see clearly how the Act may interfere with the circulation, to their injury. For our own part, we do not think the export of gold will be large; but the effect of even a moderate decrease in the Bank's stock of specie will be felt much more at this season of the year, than at a time when money is not ordinarily so much in demand.

Banking in India.—The gross capital employed in banking operations in India is £9,442,903, and upwards of £4,000,000 belong to the chartered banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, which are established under the sanction of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India. The aggregate paid-up capital of these establishments, including the last half-year's profit, is £2,006,141, and their deposits and circulation £2,281,946. Of these sums, £1,708,436 is retained in bullion or invested in the Government securities, and the remainder, viz., £2,579,651, employed as advances in loans and discounting bills at the chief town of each presidency. As the bankers are prohibited from dealing in foreign exchanges, their operations are necessarily confined to the possessions of the East India Company. The other ten are joint-stock banks, established on the same principle as similar institutions in England; and their aggregate paid-up capital, including profits and reserved funds, is £3,539,727, and their deposits and other liabilities £1,625,089, making together a banking capital of £5,164,816, of which sum £682,398, is retained in cash and government securities, and the remainder, viz., £4,482,418, employed in advances on various descriptions of securities, discounting bills, and in carrying on exchange operations with India, China, and England, under the management of boards of directors elected by the shareholders.—*Daily Paper*.

Mr. Oastler and the Factory System.—We extract the following deeply interesting passage from a speech made at Wakefield on Monday by Mr. Oastler. Having observed that Robert Owen, of Lanark, was the first who suggested the adoption of a Ten Hours Bill. Mr. Oastler gave a brief narrative of the labours and sacrifices of Mr. N. Gould on behalf of the factory children:—"He died of a broken heart because he could not curb the covetousness of his neighbours. I have, said Mr. Oastler, visited that man's grave; I have laid this hand upon his coffin, and I have vowed to his God, that come weal, come woe, if I have the power, his work shall be completed, and the Ten Hours Bill shall become the law of the land. (Cheers). He had been forty years living in a manufacturing district, and although he had heard of the sufferings of the blacks in the West Indies, and had been enthusiastic in the cause of their emancipation, he had never given himself the trouble to know that there was a factory slave in England. And how was he converted? It so happened that he was one night a visitor at the house of Mr. John Wood, of Bowling Hall, Bradford, the largest manufacturer of worsted in the world. During the evening Mr. Wood said—'Mr. Oastler, I wonder that, with all your philanthropy and zeal for the emancipation of the blacks, you never turn your attention to the factories.' 'Why, what is there to do there?' 'Do you not know?' 'No, I know nothing about the factories, what is the matter?' 'Why the system we carry on here at Bradford is the most awful that can be imagined; we work children, some only five years of age, in every mill in Bradford from six in the morning till seven in the evening, allowing only thirty minutes for dinner—that is 12½ hours. In my own mills I give them ten minutes more, but that is all. There are mills where they work fourteen hours, and some fifteen hours a day.' I said, 'It is impossible. Human nature can never endure it.' 'Well but,' said he, 'they do endure it.'" After some further conversation on the enormities of the factory system, Mr. Wood requested him to write a letter on the subject to the Editor of the *Leeds Mercury*. At four o'clock the next morning, as Mr. Oastler was going off, he was informed by the servant that Mr. Wood requested an interview with him. "I went," continued Mr. Oastler, into the bed room; "Mr. Wood, sitting up in the bed, had a small table by his bed side. Two wax candles were burning, and between them was placed God's holy word. He was reading it. 'O my friend,' said he, 'before you go I want you to give me your solemn pledge that you will endeavour to get these poor factory children emancipated. Their condition is so heavy on my mind that I cannot rest, and every word I read in this sacred book is like an arrow to my soul.' There was a picture of a penitent mill-owner! I did give him my hand, and did promise from that moment to endeavour to emancipate the factory slaves, and the very same day I wrote a letter upon the subject to the *Leeds Mercury*, which letter has been the foundation of that great movement through Yorkshire and Lancashire called the agitation for the Ten Hours Bill."

Presentation of a piece of Plate to the Rev. J. H. Hamilton.—A few days ago the inhabitants of Sheepshead, Leicestershire, presented their worthy vicar, the Rev. J. H. Hamilton, with a handsome piece of plate, as a mark of their unlimited love and respect for his services, as minister of that parish, and also to express their thanks to him for refusing a bishopric in Australia, that was offered to him, thereby testifying the love he bore for the parish. The meeting for the presentation of the plate took place in the school room, and a very agreeable evening was spent by the company present. The vicar in a very appropriate speech thanked them kindly for their donation.—*Nottinghamshire Guardian.*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1847.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Campbelltown.—On the 18th April, from Mr. J. Fitzgerald:—Blue sided bullock, white on back, belly, and tail, mottled neck, white face, apparently a worker, branded on off rump like ;D, on thigh like J I under, four years old, or better; damages 5s. If not released before the 16th May, will be sold. D. O'Brien. 9s.

Jerry's Plains.—On the 1?th April, from Mr. M'Alpin's, at the Bulga:—Large red bullock, brand resembling B off ribs, a cross on off shoulder, an illegible brand like numbers on near hip. Red steer, branded ITH on near hip. Red and white spotted cow, branded O with an illegible letter inside of same on off hip, a black bull calf by her side, unbranded. Red and white spotted cow, piece off of off ear, O on off shoulder, like AC off hip, like CA on near hip. Brindle cow, small bow horns pointing downwards, branded WH on off hip, O on off thigh; damages 1s. each. Also, on the 19th, from Carrington Park:—Red and white spotted bullock, like AI on off hip. If not released on or before the 19th May, they will be sold. J. J. Harpur. 11s. 6d.

Sydney.—April 25: Yellow and white cow, branded with a diamond on the right rump. Also, on the 2nd May:—Brown poley cow, branded ER on the left rump, JT right rump, an illegible brand on the thigh. If not claimed, they will be sold on the 25th May, to pay expenses. S. Maisey. 9s. 6d.

Cassilis.—On the 22nd April, from the estate of G. Bowman, for common trespass:—White poley steer, red neck and rump, piece cropped off near ear, branded 4 D near shoulder. Yellow cow, a little white under the belly, branded with a cross near ribs ≡ over JB near shoulder, 43 off rump. Red and white spotted cow, piece out of each ear, branded 9 over JB near rump, a red spotted colt by her side. Also, from the estate of W. Bisland, Esq.—Grey filly, off fore foot white, off hip down, branded 88 off shoulder, about fifteen hands high, about three years old. If not claimed on or before the 29th May, they will be sold. R. Byfield. 11s.

Burrowa.—On the 23rd April, from Pudman, by order of T. J. Howell, Esq.:—Red bullock, AML off rump, the ML is conjoined. Brindle bullock MCY off ribs; 2 off shoulder, top of off ear. Red and white bullock, JM off ribs, OM off rump, slit in off ear. White bullock, red spots, IR off rump, IR off ribs, a half halfpenny mark off ear. Brown steer, blotched brand on near ribs, tip off near ear. Yellow poley cow, I-B conjoined near rump a half halfpenny mark near ear. White cow, WH off rump, MC over WH off ribs. White steer, red ears, unbranded. Red poley heifer, EC off thigh, white back and belly. Yellow and white heifer, apparently LC over 2 on off rump, damages 3d. each. If not claimed in twenty four days from the date of this notice, they will be sold. D. Carr. 12s. 6d.

Bungendore.—On the 7th April, by the Mounted Police:—Bay mare, star in forehead, grey face, saddle marks, black points, short switch tail, branded ꟻ over ꟻ on off shoulder, KC on near shoulder. Bright bay colt, star in forehead, near hind foot white, illegible brand on off shoulder, S on near shoulder. Dark bay colt, off hind foot white, S on off shoulder, illegible brand on near shoulder. Bright chesnut colt, blaze on face, near hind foot white, illegible brand on off shoulder, S on near shoulder. If not released on or before the 13th May, the above horses will be sold. J. Dwyer. 10s. 9d.

£2 REWARD.

LOST, on the 30th April, between Mr. Marsdin's paddock and the Salutation Inn, a £20 cheque and two one pound notes—cheque drawn by J. O'Sullivan on the Commercial Bank of Sydney, No. 2116, dated 27th February, 1847, in favour of Wm. M'Dermott. Any person finding the same, and taking them to Mr. O'Sullivan, banker, Goulburn, will receive the above reward. Payment of the said cheque is stopped, and will be of no use to the finder, and any person taking or cashing it will be prosecuted.

W. M'DERMOTT.

Goulburn, 1st May. 7216

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

THE undersigned will give a reward of five pounds to any person who will give information, that will lead to the detection of the parties who wrote the invitation to attend the funeral of a person, who is not dead (which appeared in Saturday's *Herald*); or of the false announcement of a birth, which was published on the previous day.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, on 2nd or 3rd instant, a black pony, saddle, and bridle, switch tail and hooked nose, thirteen hands high, from the neighbourhood of Petersham or Iron Cove. Any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties, or recovery of the same, will be awarded the sum of two pounds. Apply to

P. FAHEL,

7267 49 York-street, Sydney.

TO POUNDKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

THE undermentioned working Bullocks strayed from Gunning, when on their way to Sydney, in January last, and were last seen on the lands of Mr. Powell, at Lake George. A reward of one pound each will be paid by the undersigned for the recovery of the same. Information by post will be duly attended to.

One strawberry bullock, cocked horns, branded H O B on the off side

One black bullock, a little white on both flanks, small star in the forehead, white belly, branded JML (conjoined) on the rump, and O on the shoulder, off side

One red bullock, face and part of head white, legs white as far as the knee, branded JML (conjoined) on the rump, and O on the shoulder, off side.

H. O'BRIEN.

Douro, Yass, May 4. 7215

STOLEN, from a paddock, at Yass, on the 1st of April, a bay Horse, branded CM on the shoulder, and CM on the hip, star
2 2
on forehead, one hind foot white. Any person delivering the above horse to Mr. C. Quail, Swan Inn, Yass, will receive the sum of £1 sterling; and any person detaining the above described horse after this notice will be prosecuted. 7213

LOST, yesterday evening, between King-street and Redfern (*supposed to have dropped in the "Victoria" Omnibus.*) a black leather Pocket-book containing sundry letters and memoranda, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will bring the above to 561, George-street, or the *Herald* Office, will be very handsomely rewarded.

May 4. 7244

BALMAIN.

TO LET, Rose Bank Cottage, at present occupied by Robert Wood, Esq., and will be vacant on the 12th May. For particulars apply to

H. T. BASS,
On the Premises.

N.B. A Wharf will be let with the Cottage if required.

April 26. 6810

TO BE LET, at Banks's Meadow Botany, a Farm of 130 Acres of Land, with convenient dwelling house, out-offices and enclosed paddocks, fit for immediate occupation. Apply to Mr. Phelps, Assurance Office, Sydney.

Sydney, April 6. 5616

TO LET, that very commodious cottage, nearly new, containing eight rooms, also kitchen and store-room, four-stall stable, coach-house, &c., and an excellent garden well stocked, situate in Phillip-street, Parramatta, at present in the occupation of George Suttor, Esq. Possession can be given on the 1st May next. Application to be made to Edwin C. Suttor, Esq., 250, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney. 6014

TO BE LET, the Estate of Ravenfield, in the vicinity of Maitland consisting of 2000 acres of Arable Land lately in the occupation of Mr. William Geddes, with cottage, out-houses, malt kiln, and every convenience for a Dairy Farm; the paddocks for the agistment of stock being well secured by strong fences. In addition to the above an adjoining piece of rich land will be let, containing 388 acres, well adapted for the cultivation of grain of every description. For further particulars apply at the Office of A. B. Spark, King-street, Commercial Wharf. 7217

TO LEASE.

THE Estate at Mamri, late the property of Charles Marsden, Esq., situated within four miles of Penrith, and sixteen from Parramatta. It contains upwards of one thousand acres of good land well watered. Also, an excellent orchard, and comfortable dwelling in good repair, and lately the residence of John Panton, Esq., M.C.

Application to be made to the undersigned.

R. FITZGERALD,

6664 Windsor.

TO BE LET,

POMEROY ESTATE, containing 10,523 Acres, situated near Goulburn, at the head of the Wollondilly River, with about 1600 Head of Cattle, and 100 Horses. There is a commodious dwelling house, good garden, stockyards, paddocks, and outbuildings newly erected on the estate.

For particulars apply to Thomas Woore, Esq., Goulburn, if by letter, post paid. 659

SALES BY AUCTION

COLONY TWEED, BRITISH CORAHS, CAPS, CARPET BAGS, MERINO VESTS, &c.

On Monday, the 10th May,
At 11 o'clock,

MR. A. CAMPBELL BROWN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

FIVE BALES AND CASES, containing—

Stout winter tweeds
British corahs, of superior make
Carpet bags, with Bramah locks
Boys' caps
Merino vests
Apron checks
Regatta shirts, &c.

Terms at sale. 7236

PRINTS, SLOPS, FIRST-RATE MOLESKINS, TWEEDS, GREY DOMESTICS, &c.

On Monday, the 10th May,
At eleven o'clock,

TWENTY-SEVEN PACKAGES MANUFACTURES.

MR. A. CAMPBELL BROWN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 451, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank,

SLOPS.

Silk plush and scarlet sleeved vests
Moleskin trousers
Strapped ditto
Plaid vests, of a superior quality
Toilenette ditto, ditto
Shaw pattern ditto, ditto
Buff Valencia ditto
Cord trousers
Moleskin coatees
Regatta shirts
Blue cloth jackets, of the best make
Prints
Moleskins—Drab, of Woods' (Brothers) manufacture, and very stout
Millers' drab, ditto ditto
Tweeds
Twilled cloth
Vestings
Grey domestics
Toilet covers
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7237

MUTTON TALLOW.

MR. A. CAMPBELL BROWN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 451, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank,

This Day, the 5th May,
At eleven o'clock,
Five Tons Mutton Tallow,
In excellent shipping order.

Terms—Cash. 7056

COLMAN'S MUSTARD, CLOTHES LINES, GROCERS' AND SEINE TWINE.

On Friday, the 7th Instant,
At 11 o'clock,

MR. A. CAMPBELL BROWN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 451, George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank,

4 Cases, containing 24 dozen COLMAN'S best Durham mustard, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles
1 Bale clothes lines, Russian hemp
35 Bales Bengal, grocers', and seine twine.

Terms at sale. 7235

BEEF.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

This Day,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

20 TIERCES PRIME MESS BEEF, of the finest description.

Terms at sale. 7247

VINEGAR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

This Day,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

8 HOGSHEADS FINE VINEGAR.

Terms at sale. 7246

LINSEED OIL.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

This Day, 5th Instant,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

50 CANS, each five gallons, Linseed Oil, "boiled"
50 metallic casks, each five gallons, ditto, "raw."

Terms at sale. 7145

MUSTARDS, PICKLES, MANILA ROPE, PEARLASH, SALTPETRE, GINGER.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

This Day, 5th May,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

20 CASES, each two dozen, 1 lb. mustards
35 Cases, each three dozen, ½lb. ditto
17 Cases, each two dozen, pint pickles
37 Coils Manila rope, assorted sizes
2 Cwt. pearlash
3 Barrels saltpetre
3 Casks bleached ginger
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7075

WINE, WINE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

This Day, 5th May,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

10 HALF-PIPES CAPE WINE
1 Hogshead Cape Madeira
27 Quarter-casks fine pale sherry
8 Hogsheads Marsala
6 Hogsheads sherry
16 Cases, each 3 dozen, pale sherry
18 Cases, each 3 dozen, London bottled sherry
15 Cases, each 3 dozen, port, London bottled.

Terms at sale. 7171

WOOL. HIDES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

This Day,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

2 BALES LAMBS' WOOL
Lot hides
Sheepskins, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7245

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

HAS received instructions from Messrs. D'Arcy and Bones to submit to public competition, on the premises, Ultimo Brewery, Parramatta-street,

On Friday, the 7th May,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

The whole of their BREWING UTENSILS, STOCK-IN-TRADE, CASKS, FIXTURES, &c., &c., comprising—

1 copper pan, containing 600 gallons
1 ditto ditto, containing 400 ditto
1 mash kieve, 7 feet diameter, altitude 5 inches, with metal false bottom, copper receiver, discharging pipes, cocks, &c., complete
1 underback
1 copper wort pump, 15 feet long
1 hop back, 9 feet by 4½, altitude 20 inches, with piping and cocks leading to wort cooler and refrigerator
1 wort cooler, 13 feet by 8½
1 refrigerator and back, capable of cooling 5 barrels of worts per hour, together with about 28 feet of 3 inch copper piping, tinned inside, 3 cocks, all complete
No. 1 fermenting tun—450 gallons
2 ditto ditto—350 ditto
3 ditto ditto—400 ditto
1 cold liquor force pump, with 2 inch suction and discharge pipes
2 hand mills, to bruise 4 bushels per hour
Copper pan
Weighing machine and weights
1300 lbs. hops, more or less
150 Bushels pale malt, ditto
67 Empty hogsheads
35 Ditto barrels
80 Ditto 20 gallon casks
30 Ditto 10 ditto ditto
25 Ditto 5 ditto ditto

Together with—

The whole of the drays, horses, carts, cows, troughs, tubs

ALSO,

A large quantity of sour Ale, suitable for vinegar makers

And every requisite for a brewing establishment.

Terms at sale.

☞ The auctioneer would call the attention of small capitalists and parties wishing to embark in the extremely profitable business of brewing to the present excellent opportunity.

The utensils, materials, &c., are all in excellent order and repair, and require only common industry and attention to ensure the fortune of the purchaser.

The above may be treated for by private contract, on application to the auctioneer. 6798

THE CARGO OF THE "PANDORA."

This Day,
At eleven o'clock,

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,

THE MOST

MAGNIFICENT

ASSORTMENT OF CHINA GOODS EVER IMPORTED,

The whole on view this morning from 9 to 11 o'clock. 7248

Wednesday, May 5.

AUCTION AT KISSING POINT. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LIBRARY, CARTS, HARNESS, &c.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction,

This Day, 5th of May, 1847,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
At Mr. M. Reynolds', at the Oaks, Kissing Point,

Household furniture, music, pictures, library, five large draught and saddle-horses, cows, seed oats, cart and trace harness, ploughs, harrows, and other farming implements, also, garden utensils.

An extensive apiary of bees. Stack of hay. Previous to the removal of the proprietor.

Terms at sale 6460

TWO DAYS' GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF CHINA AND MANILA GOODS,

BEING THE ENTIRE CARGO OF MANUFACTURES, SUGAR CANDY, FINE TEAS, CHINA WARE, PRESERVES, &C., &C.

OF THE

"PANDORA,"

From Canton and Manila.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions from the Importer,

MR. A. MOSES,

To sell by auction, at his Rooms,

This Day and To-Morrow, the 5th and 6th May,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Without Reserve,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-nine Packages of China Goods, now Landing,

Ex "Pandora."

The whole of the silks satins, shawls, &c., having been manufactured to order, the assortment may be relied on as being, without a single exception, the most

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY,

both as regards quality and style, that has ever been landed in the colony. Mr. Newton, in announcing this highly important sale of the rarest Chinese and Manila manufactures, begs to intimate that the whole of the articles will be on view the day previous to the sale but that none will be sold otherwise than by auction.

The assortment is as follows:—

Superb pina scarfs, manufactured at Manila from the leaf of the pine-apple
Magnificent white embroidered crape shawls
Ditto ditto lavender
Ditto ditto assorted colours
Ditto ditto scarfs and handkerchiefs
Ditto ditto China crape shawls
Ditto ditto China crape dresses

SILKS AND SATINS.

Rich black satins
Ditto coloured ditto
Ditto crimson satin damask
Ditto orange and blue ditto
Ditto black and blue camblet
Ditto ditto royal blue, drab, and lavender ducapes
Ditto fancy checked washing silks

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rich white figured and plain pongees
Ditto crimson ditto ditto
Ditto black fringed
Ditto ladies' fancy handkerchiefs
Ditto white, with coloured borders
Superior white grass cloth handkerchiefs
Rich black satin waistcoats of a very superior description, (*made to order*)

IVORY WARE

Rich carved chessmen
Draftsmen
Whist counters
Ivory cups and balls
Netting cases
Building puzzles
Ring ditto
Pearl and ivory card cases
Fish counters
Ivory memorandum books
Ivory and sandal wood fans
Ladies' ivory baskets
Ivory vases
Pearl silk winders
Silver filagree card cases
Ditto ditto bracelets
Tortoiseshell combs
Ivory dice

LACQUERED WARE.

Magnificent pearl and gold chess boards
A large assortment of draught boards
Ditto ditto ditto writing desks
Ditto ditto ditto ladies' work boxes filled with ivory
Ladies' work tables
Ladies' cabinets
Handsome tea-trays
Ditto ditto caddies
Ditto ditto filled with tea
Ditto bottle stands
Ditto dessert services
Ditto cigar boxes
Ditto card boxes
Ditto inkstands
Ditto bread baskets
Ditto joss stick boats
Ditto tea poys
Ditto baths

CHINA WARE.

Elegant China vases
Ditto chimney ornaments
Elegant bulb jars
Ditto punch bowls
Ditto figures
Ditto large images
Ditto window blinds
Sets of superior camphor wood trunks
A large assortment of embroidered silk and fancy feather fans
Ditto artificial flowers
Black and coloured sewing silks
Pearl shirt buttons.

IMITATION PANAMA HATS,

Of very superior quality, and extra sizes.
Ditto ditto caps

MANILLA HATS OF THE FINEST QUALITY

A large assortment of crackers, fireworks, and toys
Boxes of insects and shells
Fancy baskets
Paint boxes
Mandarin swords
Chop-sticks

SWEET MEATS.

Dried ginger
Preserved ditto
Ditto citron
Dried ditto
Chow-chow
The above are preserved in sugar-candy
An assortment of jellies
China soy

TUBS OF FINE SUGARCANDY

Teas, in 1 and 2 lb. packages, consisting of Gunpowder, Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson, Caper, and Orange Pekoe

Together with a great variety of Chinese curiosities

Terms extremely liberal at sale 6998

ELEGANT IVORY CHESSMEN.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions from MR. A. MOSES,

To sell by auction, at his Rooms,

This Day, 5th May,
At eleven o'clock,

TWO SETS OF SPLENDIDLY CARVED IVORY CHESSMEN, THE MOST ELEGANT EVER IMPORTED.

The first cost of them in China was

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

AND

NINETY-FIVE DOLLARS.

They measure about twelve inches in height, and are really quite a curiosity.

To any party wishing to send a handsome present home, this is such an opportunity as ought not to be allowed to let pass. They will be on view at the Rooms to-morrow, and the morning of sale. 7119

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PROPRIETOR RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS ON ACCOUNT OF ILL-HEALTH.

To Furniture Dealers and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. Wright, cabinet-maker, Pitt-street, near Market-street, in consequence of the illness of the proprietor, and previous to his removal to the country,

On Thursday Next, April 6th,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

The whole of the Stock in-Trade of the above, comprising—

Handsome carved four-post bedsteads
Horse-hair sofas
Damask couches
Trafalgar and fixed hair-cloth chairs
Easy chairs
Cane and bedroom chairs
Tables and washstands
Cheffoniers and chests of drawers
Sideboards and secretaires
Commodes, couches
Dressing tables and washstands
Common bedsteads, couches, and a great variety of useful furniture of every description

Terms at sale. 7252

MIRRORS, LOOKING GLASSES, SLATES, &c.

TO STOREKEEPERS AND DEALERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on

Friday next, 7th May,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

Two cases—
German mirrors
Swing and toilet glasses
Shaving, pocket, and toy glasses
Two cases—
School slates, various sizes

Terms at sale. 7176

FIVE TUNS BLACK OIL.

TO SHIPPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Ebsworth's Wharf, Miller's Point, on

Friday next, 7th May,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

2 Tuns black oil fine quality
3 Ditto humpback oil.
In lots to suit purchasers.

The casks can be seen on the Wharf; samples at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 7258

ELEGANT DRESDEN PORCELAIN WARE.

Just Imported.

DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SERVICES, CABARETS, FRUIT BASKETS, &C.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

This Day, 5th May,
At eleven o'clock,

FOUR CASES Dresden Porcelain of the most elegant and costly description ever imported, comprising—

One elegant dinner service, white and gold, for twenty-four persons, viz.:—

Two tureens, 6 vegetable with covers, 2 large oval dishes, 3 smaller ditto, 3 smaller ditto, 2 round dishes, 1 smaller ditto, 4 salad, 4 sauce boats and spoons, 2 bread baskets, 2 centres for fruit, 2 mustard stands spoons, 2 dozen soup plates, 6 dozen dinner plates, 2 dozen pudding, 2 dozen dessert, 2 dozen cheese.

One elegant dinner service, white and gold, for eighteen persons, viz:—

One soup tureen, 3 vegetables and covers, 4 salads, 2 sauce boats, 1 large oval dish, 2 smaller ditto, 2 smaller ditto, 1 round dish, 2 bread baskets, 3 dozen dinner plates, 11 soups, 1 dozen pudding, 18 desserts, 16 cheese, 1 mustard, 1 centre.

One very elegant dessert service, white and gold flowered, viz.:—

One centre cabaret, 5 divisions and sugar bowl
Two cabarets, 4 divisions
Two ditto 3 ditto
Two ditto 2 ditto
Two bread baskets
Three dozen plates

One very elegant dessert service, white and gold flowered, same as above
One dessert service, white and gold
One centre cabaret, 4 divisions
Two cabarets, 3 ditto
Two ditto 2 ditto
Two bread baskets
Two dozen plates
One dessert service, white and gold, same as above
One very elegant dessert service, green and gold, viz.:—
One centre, 8 fruit dishes, 18 plates
One very elegant tea service, white and gold, lined and flowered, viz.:—
One coffee, 1 tea-pot, 1 sugar basin, 1 milk jug, 1 dozen cups and saucers, 1 bread-basket, 1 large bowl
One ditto ditto, with cabaret
Two ditto white and gold, sprig and flowers
Five ditto ditto ditto, assorted patterns
Six dozen cups and saucers, plain, white, and gold
Three very elegant cabarets, white and gold, 2 divisions
Three ditto ditto, lined and flowered, 3 divisions
Two ditto ditto, gold and flowered, 4 divisions
Two ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 2 divisions
Three pair very chaste fruit baskets, silver and blue, white and gold, and blue and gold.

The above goods are of the most costly and elegant description of ware, and are all opened out for inspection at the Rooms.

Terms at sale. 7260

CHOICE WINES.

MADEIRA, PORT AND SHERRY WINE, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, BUCELLAS, RICH LISBON, DRY LISBON, AND SPANISH RED WINE.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions from the importer, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

On Friday, the 7th May,
At twelve o'clock,

6 Pipes Madeira
14 Hogsheads sherry wine
31 Quarter casks ditto
8 Hogsheads Spanish red wine
12 Quarter-casks ditto
7 Quarter casks rich fruity port wine

B.
1 Hogshead Bucellas
2 Quarter-casks ditto

B over P.
1 Hogshead ditto
2 Quarter-casks ditto

MD.
1 Hogshead dry Lisbon
1 Quarter-cask ditto

CA.
18 Cases, each 3 dozen, Bucellas

CA in diamond over R.
2 Ditto, each 3 dozen, rich Lisbon
1 Ditto, 2 dozen, ditto

CA in diamond over D.
4 Ditto, each 3 dozen, dry Lisbon
1 Ditto, 2 dozen, ditto
26 Ditto, each 3 dozen, sherry wine
15 Ditto, each 2 dozen, port wine.

Terms at sale. 7262

WHALING GEAR.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

This Day, Wednesday, 5th May,
at eleven o'clock,

Two cases, one package

WHALING GEAR, comprising—whaling lances, spears, single and double barbed harpoons, block shifting ditto, small and large spades, forks, warranted fish gigs, 3 and 5 prong, 6 inch, shark hooks, copper oil ladles and skimmers, iron tinned ditto.

Four blubber hooks, hose, and tub.

Terms at sale. 7259

JAMAICA GINGER, CAPERS, COLMAN'S MUSTARD, STARCH, FRESH SALMON, NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, SUSSEX HOPS, RATTANS, IRON KENTLEDGE, &C.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

On Friday, 7th May,
at eleven o'clock.

14 BARRELS JAMAICA GINGER
8 barrels fine powdered ditto
2 Cases ditto in tins
1 Case nonpareil capers
4 Cases Colman's mustard, pounds and half pounds
5 Cases Willis and Wright's ditto, in half pound jars
1 Box extra s. f. annatto
40 Boxes 4 lb. tins fresh salmon
50 Boxes starch
4 Kegs negrohead tobacco
60 Coils New Zealand wool lashing
8 Pockets best Sussex hops
500 Bundles rattans
2½ Tons kentledge.

Terms at sale. 7263

FORTY WELL-BRED HORSES,

ALL ADAPTED FOR EITHER

GIG OR CARRIAGE, HACKNEYS,

OR

DRAUGHT WORK,

WITH SOME

BROOD MARES.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at the CATTLE MARKET,

On Saturday, the 8th Instant,
AT HALF-PAST ONE PRECISELY.

FORTY WELL-BRED HORSES, just arrived from the Murrumbidgee,

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

Terms at sale. 7258

WITHOUT RESERVE.

100 HEAD QUIET AND WELL-BRED CATTLE.

A MIXED HERD.

MR. MORT

Will sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

On Tuesday, the 18th Instant,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

100 HEAD, (a Mixed Herd) of quiet and well-bred Cattle, all the Cows being broken in to bail.

☞ They will be delivered to the purchaser at Queanbeyan.

Terms at sale. 7265

THE GOODAIR AND OAKY CREEK STATIONS,

TOGETHER WITH ABOUT

2600 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.

MR. MORT

Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street,

On Tuesday, 18th May,
At 12 o'clock,

THE Valuable Station, abovenamed, together with the following fine woolled SHEEP, namely:—

990 Ewes, to lamb in spring
279 Maiden ewes
336 Ewe lambs, of last spring
290 Wether ditto ditto
700 Wethers, two or three years old
14 Rams

2600 Head, more or less.

WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED.

The highly luxuriant pasturage upon these well-known stations affords abundant feed and water for a very large quantity of sheep, the runs in all seasons being ample for at least

8000 to 10,000 Sheep.

They are situated in the splendid district of Bligh, only about thirty miles from Cassilis and one hundred and forty from Maitland; and have erected upon them all requisite huts for overseer and men, besides yards and other improvements of a permanent description.

Terms—one-fourth cash on the fall of the hammer, and the residue by approved bill, or cash less the discount.

☞ The above Stations and Sheep are really worthy of attention, being of a very superior character. 7264

Wednesday, 5th May.

VALUABLE HORSES,

FRESH FROM THE COUNTRY.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at

MR. ALEXANDER'S REPOSITORY,

PITT-STREET,

This Day, the 5th May,
At 11 o'clock,

TWELVE VERY SUPERIOR GELDINGS AND FILLIES,

Consisting of—

A black gelding, 5 years old
Chestnut ditto, 5 ditto
Dark bay ditto, 5 ditto
Bay ditto, 5 ditto
Brown ditto, 5 ditto
Bay ditto, 6 ditto
Chestnut ditto, 7 ditto
} Broken to saddle
Roan ditto, 3 ditto, handled
Bay ditto, 4 ditto, ditto
Two fillies, 2 ditto
One ditto, 3 ditto.

Terms at sale.

They will be on view the day before the Sale.

☞ Mr. Lyons can with confidence recommend the above Horses to any gentlemen requiring neat town hacks, they being fresh from the country, well bred, and never out of the breeder's hands. 6667

Saturday, 8th May.

DAMAGED SUGARS.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Wharf of Messrs. Lamb and Parbury, Darling Harbour, on

Saturday, 8th May,
At eleven o'clock,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

Ex *Munford*, more or less damaged by salt water:

232 bags Pampanga Sugar
121 bags Zebu Sugar.

Terms at sale. 7230

DEALS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at the Wharf of Mr. Frederick Ebsworth, Miller's Point,

To-Morrow, 6th May,
At 11 o'clock,

15,000 FEET DEALS

Terms at sale. 7261

Friday, 7th May.

POSITIVE SALE.

CITY FREEHOLD ALLOTMENTS,

IN KENT-STREET NORTH AND WINDMILL-STREET, WITH BUILDINGS THEREON, OCCUPIED BY MR. TALBOT, SHIP AND ANCHOR SMITH.

MR. LYONS

HAS to announce that he has received instructions to sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE GROUND,

Friday, 7th May,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

"All that VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND, "lying and situate in the city of Sydney, "being bounded on the East by Kent-"street North, commencing at the north-"east corner of Wells's grant; on the "north by Windmill-street, fronting "Darling Harbour and Mr. Redgrave's "land; on the west by Mr. Talbot's "cottage and premises, and Mr. Macdonald's buildings; and on the south "by Mr. Wells's 'Lord Nelson,' premises."

For the convenience of purchasers this most desirable property has been sub-divided into

SIX ALLOTMENTS,

OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION, VIZ.,—

Lot 1,

Having 50 feet frontage to Windmill-street opposite Darling Harbour, situate at the corner of Kent-street, being the identical spot where Mr. Talbot has been carrying on his lucrative business of a ship and anchor smith for a series of years. It has on it the greater portion of the buildings which have been used for that purpose, and which will be given in.

Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5,

Have 16 feet frontage each to Kent-street, by a mean depth of 50 feet.

Lot 3 adjoins Mr. Well's Lord Nelson Inn, and on this and the adjoining lot are erected a blacksmith's shop and a stone residence.

Lot 6.

Having 16 feet frontage to Windmill-street, by a mean depth of nearly 100 feet, adjoining the cottage residence of Mr. Talbot, and a stone building belonging to Mr. Macdonald. On this lot is erected a stone stable, which may be converted into a residence.

⁂ Mr. Lyons invites the attention of the community to this most desirable property, which he is well aware is a highly improving one, as when the New Cut from George-street through Argyle-street is completed, (which is now nearly done) a perfect thoroughfare will be afforded to the numerous wharfs in Darling Harbour.

The true value of these allotments will then begin to be appreciated; and eventually they will face the

KENT-STREET PUBLIC WHARF

agreeably to the projection of government.

THE TITLE IS FIRST-RATE,

being a grant from the Crown to Richard Driver, in trust for the estate of the late Dennis Bryan; and the

QUIT RENT IS REDEEMED.

Plan on view at the Mart.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent, cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the residue in one month from day of sale. 7118

Monday, 10th May.

VALUABLE CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to offer for public competition,

AT HIS MART,

On Monday, 10th May,
At eleven o'clock,

THE FOLLOWING HIGHLY VALUABLE

CITY & SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

Lot 1.

The Cottage and Premises in Elizabeth-street, at present occupied by Mr. Arthur, Coach Builder, at a yearly rent of £52.

Lot 2.

Five Acres 3 Perches of Land in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, known as the Chelsea Gardens, occupied by G. Dent, at the yearly rent of £40; subdivided into convenient allotments.

Lot 3.

Three Double Cottages and Land in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, yielding a yearly rent of £78; subdivided into allotments.

Lot 4.

Also, All the Equity of Redemption of William Pawley in and to the following Property, subject to a Mortgage to the Australian Trust Company for £2000.

viz.:—

1. Those two three-storied brick houses in Castlereagh-street, occupied by Messrs. Deane and Jarman, yielding a rental of £140 per annum.
2. The cottage, office, and tannery, adjoining, occupied by Mr. Pawley, with a frontage to Elizabeth-street of 100 feet, more or less.
3. The shop, dwelling-house, and premises at the corner of Castlereagh-street and Campbell-street, occupied by Mr. Graham, at a rental of £40 per annum.

☞ Plans will be on view at the Mart, after Saturday, the 1st May.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:—

Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the residue by an approved bill at twelve months bearing interest at 6 per cent. from the day of sale. 6869

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 27th March.

Solomon v. Cruikshank.

IT being alleged to the Sheriff that the above-named defendant possesses an interest in and to the equity of redemption of about 8000 sheep: by virtue of the authority vested in the Sheriff, by an Act of Council, 5th Victoria, No. 9, the equity of redemption of the before-mentioned sheep, being about 8000, together with the station called "Mibi," at New England, near Armidale, will be sold by public auction at the London Tavern, Sydney, at noon, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the fifth of May, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff.

5065

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, April 28, 1847.

Gilchrist and another v. Hudson.

ON WEDNESDAY, (this day), 5th of May next, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant in and to all those substantial brick built premises, situate in Watt-street, Newcastle, and containing seven rooms, with out-offices, &c., unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff.

3893

Printed and Published by Charles Kemp *and* John Fairfax, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, May 5, 1847.*